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SUMMARY

“The Life and Legacy of General Douglas MacArthur” talks about a famous General of the Army of the United States of America, Douglas MacArthur. I think it is important that people know about General Douglas MacArthur, who he was and why he was very important in the United States military history.

General Douglas MacArthur was born into a military family. He was born to serve the military, and he was a genius in military tactics.

General Douglas MacArthur culminated his military career during World War II. At the beginning of World War II, he lost his second homeland, the Philippines, and he transferred to Australia. In Australia, he reorganized his strategy and tactics, and commanded his attacks from Australia to Japan.

General Douglas MacArthur successfully reformed Japan after World War II. He was against communism because he thought communism would change the people’s thoughts and feelings for the worse. He commanded the American Army and the Union Army to attack the North Korean military, and even tried to attack China.

Finally, General Douglas MacArthur lost all his power and rank because of the policy of the American government in Asia and the Far East.

KEYWORDS: Douglas MacArthur, American Army, the People’s Republic of China, the United States of America, the Philippines, and Japan.



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FACULTAD DE FILOSOFIA, LETRAS Y CIENCIAS DE LA EDUCACION

THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

**Tesis previa a la obtención del Título de
Licenciado en Ciencias de la Educación,
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**THE CONTENTS OF THIS THESIS ARE THE EXCLUSIVE
RESPONSIBILITY OF ITS AUTHOR:**

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DEDICATION

To my lovely parents, who always support me
and guide my life.

To my uncle, Li Daqing, and my aunt, Liu
Rongqing, they gave me another chance to
study, and changed my future life.

To all my family members and friends in China.
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Ecuador.



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ABSTRACT

War is the most dangerous, the most drastic, and the cruelest competition among human beings. Generals embody the spirit of war. There is an old idiom, which says, “Generals are the most important human factors in winning a war.” There are various factors necessary to win a war. The military leaders of the military force of each country are the most important factors. However, since generals are the commanders of the war, their functions are the most important. If the generals are not excellent, good results will not be forthcoming. If there is no strong commander, there will be no brilliant victory. A famous ancient Chinese military leader, Sun Zi, said, “A general is the assistant of a country. If he assists well, the country will be strong. In contrast, the country will be weak if he assists badly.” Napoleon Bonaparte said, “Gaul was not captured by the Romans militaries, it was captured by Julius Caesar; the Romans were shocked by Hannibal, not by the soldiers of Carthage; it was Alexander the Great who invaded India, not the Macedonian army.”

This thesis is not only about the American General Douglas MacArthur, his life and his personality, but also about his strategy and tactics and his influence on the American Army, and on other countries. MacArthur was a different person, he had a complex personality.

MacArthur was brought up in a military camp, and he knew all the rules of the military. When he graduated from West Point, his military career did not go smoothly, until he entered World War I; then victory and lucky came to him. However, at the beginning of World War II, he lost his second



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homeland, the Philippines; he was like a lion in a coop, as he paced up and down in the Island of Corregidor. Later, he became the Supreme Allied Commander in Australia, and reorganized his plan to return the Philippines. After World War II, MacArthur became the Supreme Allied Commander and the American General Commander in the Far East. MacArthur reformed Japan successfully although he had to go against his country and his president. Nevertheless, the Korean War brought MacArthur and the president together again. Unfortunately, MacArthur underestimated the possibility of a Chinese invasion of South Korea. When China invaded, MacArthur was relieved of his command and had to return to the United States of America. During his last years MacArthur returned to the Philippines to attend the independence anniversary; he received the Sylvanus Thayer Award at West Point in 1962, he wrote his memoirs for later generations to understand his life and work.



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INTRODUCTION

Douglas MacArthur was not like other generals of American history. As a student, he received the best grades in his class. He was the youngest Brigadier General of the American military; he was the youngest Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point; he was the youngest Major General, and Chief of Staff of the American army; he was the only General to enter three major world wars: World War I, World War II, and the Korean War; he was the only American to be awarded the rank of Field Marshal by a foreign country; and he affected the life of Japan and the Pacific region greatly.

Douglas MacArthur was born in a military camp, he was raised there, he studied there, and his ambition was created in that place. He had a strong personality, and he was different from others military men. He had a strong will, he was brave and self-confident, a bit self-centered. After being a student of the United States Military Academy at West Point, he graduated as First Captain at the head of his class.

He became the Chief of Staff of the “Rainbow Division” in France during World War I; he was the youngest Brigadier General of the American army. After World War I, he became the youngest Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and he reformed West Point give it a new face. In 1925, he became the youngest Major General in the army, and he was the commander of the American Army in the Philippines, the commander of the Third American Troop. He was the youngest Army Chief of Staff in 1930. He became the



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American military advisor in the Philippines; meanwhile, he was the only American military officer who was awarded the rank of the Field Marshal by a foreign country.

MacArthur achieved many goals during World War II and even reformed Japan. At the beginning of the Second World War, MacArthur returned to the American Army and became the Supreme Allied Commander of the Pacific battlefield. At the beginning of World War II, the Japanese army forced him to stay in the Island of Corregidor; he had to abandon the Philippines to transfer to Australia. When MacArthur at the railway station of Teroway, Australia, he gave his promise, "I shall return." In Australia, MacArthur reorganized his counterattack plan, and reintegrated armed forces to return to the Philippines. Finally, MacArthur used the "leapfrog" tactic in New Guinea, and commanded his armies from Australia to the Philippines; he spoke aloud to the world, "The people of the Philippines, I'm back."

MacArthur became the Supreme Allied Commander and the American Expeditionary Force Commander after the Second World War. He used his power to reform Japan, and Japan abandoned its feudal society because of his great effort towards reform. MacArthur was absolutely anti-communist; his anti-socialist consciousness showed in the Korean War, and this consciousness influenced his thinking and action. To him, the Korean War was a war which beat back the wave of communism, to benefit the destiny of the United States of America, and the entire world of Asia, was influenced by the life of the capitalism of the world. So, he



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allocated American militaries and the United Nations militaries to make a series attack on North Korea; he lengthened the lanes of war to China. However, he did not get any permission from the government to do the things that he did, so finally he lost his power, and returned to the United States of America.

General Douglas MacArthur was outstanding in U.S. history; however, he has been one of the most controversial of all U.S generals. He has been praised and criticized more than any other American General. He was a very complex and colorful character on whom it is difficult to set a fixed frame. One of the 19 star generals of the World War II, he was not, like Eisenhower, a pleasant, approachable, likable general. Neither did he have a distinct personality, like Barton, reckless straightforward, passionate, uninhibited. He was not, like General Marshall, generous, open-minded and impartial. He was described in military terms as a five-cloud officer; the colors ascribed to him were dark red, green, yellow, and white. He was a genius in military tactics: nimble in thought, full of courage and insight, and of strong will. He received unprecedented honor in American history due to his leader ship, and to his heroic will.



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CHAPTER I

A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

1. An Army Childhood

On January 26, 1880, a new baby was born in a military camp in Little Rock, Arkansas. A young mother embraced the baby and saw his red face with hope and love in her eyes. The baby, who was to be the one of a small number of General of the Army¹ of the United States of America, was Douglas MacArthur.

1. Family

1.1.1. Grandfather

Douglas MacArthur's grandfather, Arthur the First, was born in Scotland; his ancestors were soldiers of the Crusades². Arthur the First migrated to the United States of America with his mother in 1825. Arthur the First entered the Democratic Party; he was the procurator, and the vice–prefect of Wisconsin. In 1871, Arthur the First was appointed judge of the high court of the federation by President Grant. In Douglas' mind, his grandfather was a hero: tall, handsome, kind, bearded, and energetic. (Fu 2; Ch. 1).

1.1.2. Father

Douglas' father, Arthur MacArthur the Second, influenced Douglas all his life. The second year of the Civil War, Arthur the Second was 17 years

¹ Five–star Army general, an officer in the U.S. Army of the highest rank, having an insignia of five stars, this rank and title is used only in wartime.

² Any of the Christian military expeditions undertaken in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries to seize the holy Land from the Muslims.



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old, and entered the Wisconsin 24th Infantry Regiment, a new founded Infantry Regiment, in August of 1862. At the beginning, Arthur the Second was the first lieutenant of the regimental commander and was unwelcome; the soldiers called him “baby aide.” However, Arthur the Second was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor³ for excellent action in the battle of 1863. He became the hero of the regiment, and he was advanced to the rank of colonel; meanwhile, he was only 19 years old; from “baby aide” he became the “baby regimental commander.”

In 1898, the Spanish–American War began. Arthur the Second received an order to attack one of the colonies of Spain, the Philippines; Spain lost the war. According to the Peace Treaty of Paris, the United States of America became the new owner of the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam; also, Cuba became a country of the United States of America. Furthermore, the United States of America captured other islands during the war. The United States of America, a new country which had fought for the break away from England a century before, became a new owner of colonies. There was a caricature to describe this change. In the caricature, Uncle Sam⁴ embraced the earth, and said, “I cannot embrace it yet, but that day will come soon.”

³The highest military decoration in the United States, awarded by Congress for outstanding bravery in action.

⁴ This is a personification of the government of the United States, shown as a tall thin White man with a white beard, wearing red and White striped trousers, a blue tailcoat, and a stovepipe hat with a band of stars.



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Picture #1

Uncle Sam



(Kevin, Web)

After the war, Arthur MacArthur the Second experienced the best time of his army life; he became the commander and governor-general of the Americans in the Philippines. In spite of Arthur the Second's victory, there appeared a new enemy – William Howard Taft⁵, who was sent by the government of the United States of America to organize the civil official department in the Philippines. There were many problems between the United States of America and the Philippines, and the two countries could not work together. At last, Taft won, and he became governor-general; Arthur the Second was dismissed from his service, but he never thought that this was the termination of his military career. In 1912, Arthur MacArthur the Second had a sudden death when he was making a speech in a meeting of old soldiers; he was 67 years old. (Perret 12; Ch. 1).

⁵ Taft, William Howard. 1857–1930. The 27th US President (1909–1913); Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court (1921–1930).



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Picture # 2

General Arthur MacArthur



(Ctsy. Army Archives, Web)

1.1.3. Mother

Mary Pinckney Hardy was born in 1852 in Norfolk, Virginia. Her father was a rich cotton businessman. Pinckney liked the hero of the war when she was a little girl. She enjoyed listening to stories of General Robert E. Lee. Arthur MacArthur the Second and Mary Pinckney Hardy met at a party, and they fell in love. Pinckney's father, however, did not accept their love. But he could not oppose his daughter's determination. As a result, Pinckney got married to Arthur MacArthur the Second. As a wife of a soldier, Pinckney had not learned all the customs before she married; nevertheless, she made a great effort to adapt herself to her new life. Time after time, Pinckney's skin became rough, her hands and feet got calluses. But, she did not repent of her resolution, and she prided herself on being the wife of Arthur MacArthur the Second. (Perret 4; Ch. 1).



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If Douglas MacArthur's father gave him a model of a good man with a brave will, and his mother also taught him many abilities and qualities during his life. Pinckney was born of a plantation family; she had noble descent and good upbringing. She taught Douglas about the South and influenced him with aristocratic traditions, a national study of history, and the reading of famous biographies. Also, she taught him responsibility for the family, and for the honor of his country. Pinckney took care of her children before they went to bed every day, and told Douglas, ***"You will be a great man when you grow up."*** (Fu 5, Ch. 1) Sometimes she spoke one more sentence, ***"As your father or General Lee⁶."*** (Fu 5). Once, however, Pinckney admonished Douglas, ***"A man never cries, and the tear of fear is absolutely prohibited."***(Fu 6, Ch. 1).

Douglas MacArthur remembered his last year, ***"The education from my mother not only included simple knowledge; the most important thing is that she enlightened our sense of responsibility. We knew we should try to do anything if it was beneficial to the country."*** (MacArthur 20; Ch. 1).

⁶ Lee, Robert Edward, 1807–1870. American Confederate General.



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Picture # 3

Douglas MacArthur's family



(Michael L, Web)

2. A Student at West Point

Douglas MacArthur registered in the United States Military Academy at West Point⁷ on June 13, 1899. As a new cadet, Douglas endured another “drill” when his father was in the Philippines. Some high level cadets forced him to carry out many military actions at night; after the actions he walked unsteadily into his room, and fell down on the floor. The second day, a high level cadet told him that the cadet team was proud of his behavior at the “party” the last night. In the three years of study, Douglas studied hard. Only the third year, his grades fell down to the fourth position; the other years his grades were at the top. Moreover, his military drills and sports were good. For instance, he was the member of the

⁷ An U.S. military installation in southeast New York on the western bank of the Hudson River north of New York City. It has been a military post since 1778 and the seat of the U.S. Military.



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baseball team, and won many competitions; he was the leader of the soccer and football teams. There were many evaluations of him: ***“He has a leader manner;” “You should obey him when he gives you the command;” “He has good relationships with all his classmates, but he has few intimate friends;” “If you know Douglas MacArthur well, you love him, or hate him; you only never like him.”*** (Anonymous).

There were two celebrations that Douglas MacArthur never forgot during the last year at West Point. The first was the one hundredth anniversary of West Point on July 4, 1902. The Second was the graduation ceremony of class 03 on June 11, 1903. MacArthur was First Captain and as a graduation student he went to the rostrum as the valedictorian, with only two other students in the history of West Point surpassing his achievements.

Picture # 4

Douglas MacArthur as a student at West Point



(Michael L, Web)



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3. World War I Achievements

In 1915, a German submarine sank the British ship, “Lusitania,” killing 128 American passengers. In January 1917 Germany declared unrestricted submarine warfare against all ships going to Allied ports, and attacked many American merchant ships. (Henley 75; Ch. 1).

In 1917, President Wilson proclaimed that the United States of America would enter World War I. The minister of the War Department, Baker, and Douglas MacArthur, secured an agreement from President Wilson for the use of the National Guard on the Western Front. Baker approved the creation of this formation, which became the 42nd Division – Rainbow Division and Baker appointed Major General William A. Mann the head of the National Guard Bureaus, as its commander, and Douglas MacArthur as its Chief of Staff with the rank of colonel. During World War I, MacArthur served in France with the U.S. Rainbow Division. He was awarded the title of Brigadier General. MacArthur’s courage and presence of mind earned him deep admiration among the army men, and he earned medals, such as the Distinguished Service Cross, the Army Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star, and the Purple Heart. However, he was not joyous about a great triumph in France, saying, ***“I saw a sight I shall never forget... Men, women and children plodded along in mud up to their knees carrying what few household effects they could...”*** (MacArthur 38; Ch. 3).

MacArthur’s photo usually appeared in the newspapers, and he had a special dress: head cap, turtleneck sweater, long scarf round his neck,



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legs tied to lash the leggings, a whip in his hand. So, the media called him “Beau Brummell.” When somebody asked him why he dressed differently, he responded, ***“You do not obey orders in order to make them known.”*** (Li 27; Ch.1).

Picture # 5

Colonel Douglas MacArthur was awarded with the Distinguished Service Cross by General John J. Pershing



(F. E. Wagoner, Web)

Picture # 6

Douglas MacArthur – Beau Brummell



(Peter Chen, Web)



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4. Rector of West Point

In 1919, Chief of Staff Peyton March wanted to reform West Point because there were many irregular rules, and classes were taught poorly. So, he chose MacArthur to be the Rector of West Point. During the interview with MacArthur, he said, ***“West Point is moving back 40 years in age; it should abolish corporal punishment, and renew itself.”*** (Perret 87; Ch. 4). Douglas MacArthur became the youngest Rector of West Point in American history when he was 39 years old. MacArthur commanded all parts of West Point and investigated the problems there. After many arguments with conservatives and after investigations, he set forth his plan to reform West Point.

- ★ First, he wanted to abolish irregular rules and encourage the spirit of democracy. He allowed cadets to read the morning newspaper, to receive postal parcels, and to leave the military camp on the weekends. Also, he increased the cadets' salaries to five dollars each per month. In West Point, it was necessary to encourage the spirit of democracy, to encourage each cadet to dedicate himself to the country, and not to allow talk or actions against the nation.
- ★ Second, he wanted to modernize the curriculum. According to MacArthur, the army fights for the country; it does not arm the country. So, he stressed the modernization of the curriculum by having the cadets adapt to the situation of the world and to the requirements of future wars.



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- ★ Third, MacArthur added sports programs. MacArthur increased the number of intramural sports and required all cadets to participate in them; for instance, he created a basketball team, a soccer team, a swimming team, and a football team. MacArthur composed the following poem, which is now etched on the portal of the West Point gymnasium:

Upon the fields of friendly strife

Are sown the seeds

That, upon other fields, on other days

Will bear the fruits of victory.

(Fu 50; Ch. 4).

- ★ Fourth, MacArthur decided to abandon corporal punishment, and to encourage more traditional education. MacArthur gave the cadets a traditional education and strengthened their sense of responsibility.

In 1922, MacArthur left West Point where he had been working for three years. Nevertheless, West Point was sanctioned by the University Union of the United States of America in 1927.



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Picture # 7

**Douglas MacArthur as Rector of the United States
Military Academy at West Point**



(Michael L., Web)

5. Reconstruction of the American Army as Chief of Staff

After his position as the Rector of West Point, MacArthur was sent to the Philippines as the commander of the Manila Region by General Pershing⁸. On January 17, 1925, MacArthur was advanced to the rank of Major General, the youngest in American history, at age 45; meanwhile, he returned to the United States of America, and took command as the commander of the Third Military Region in Baltimore. By 1930, at age 50, MacArthur was sworn in as Chief of Staff, the youngest in American history; and, he was the only Four-Star General in the American Army.

⁸ Pershing, John Joseph, "Black Jack", 1860–1948. American General.



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One year before, the Great Depression had affected the United States of America; the industrial output value went down 46.2%, the producing standard fell back 20 years, and there were 10,000,000 workers unemployed. At the beginning of the 1930s, there were 130,000 regular army soldiers, and 180,000 National Guard soldiers in the American Army; moreover, Congress wanted to cut the Army's budget, close bases, and reduce the number of regular officers from 12,000 to 10,000. MacArthur tried to prevent this attempt; he spent a great deal of time in the Congress meeting room, and persuaded Congress to remit the Bill for the reduction of number of soldiers. At last, MacArthur won. (Fu 40; Ch. 4).

5.1. Bonus Army

In the summer of 1932, many veterans were called the "Bonus Army", and they converged on Washington. These veterans were from World War I, and their pensions were 1,000 dollars per year each one; nevertheless the government would only pay them until 1945. The Great Depression forced them to lose all their things; in order to change the situation, the old soldiers gathered to go to Washington to require the government to give them their retirement pay before 1945. There were 20,000 people living in Washington until June. There was created a city of veterans, called the "Village of Hoover." To MacArthur, the demonstration had been taken over by communists; he commanded all the military officers to search and give him a list of communists among the veterans. The result was negative; nobody knew anything. On July 28, 1932, a clash with demonstrators resulted in two men being shot by District Police. Then, President Hoover



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called the Secretary of the Army, Hurley, to order the militaries to put down the trouble. Hurley commanded MacArthur to complete the mission. MacArthur did not care about the advice of Major Dwight D. Eisenhower. He decided himself to accompany the troops to carry out the mission. The action began at 4:30 in the afternoon. The troops advanced with cavalries, infantrymen, and tanks. The first attack was led by Major George Patton⁹ and his soldiers with bayonets and sabers drawn under a shower of bricks and rocks. After that, the infantrymen threw the tear gas at the Bonus Army's campground. Until 11 at night the action still continued. During this anti-riot operation, two little babies about a few months old died, and a boy's leg was stabbed by a soldier's bayonet. (Perret 120; Ch. 6).

Picture # 8

Douglas MacArthur in the anti-riot operation of the Bonus Army



(Patrickmurfin, Web)

⁹ Patton, George Smith, Jr. 1885–1945. American general.



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5.2. Reform of the American Army System

President Hoover was defeated in the 1932 election by Franklin D. Roosevelt. MacArthur and Roosevelt had different opinions concerning politics although they respected and admired each other. A famous journalist said, ***“There were similarities between General Douglas MacArthur and President Roosevelt. First, both of them had strong patriotic feelings; they were true noblemen. Second, they were influenced by their long-life mothers. The only difference was their political views. Roosevelt looked forward to liberalism and tried to reach this goal. MacArthur, on the other hand, was a conservative, and he did not have a reactionary color.”*** (Anonymous). Although they were good friends on the surface, they had opposing beliefs with respect to work and spirit.

In 1932, the American Army was very small in numbers; the quality of the weapons was inferior, too. Therefore, MacArthur decided to reform the American Army system. His main programs included the development of new mobilization plans. The cavalry force would develop fighting vehicles that the cavalry force needed to get tanks into battle. He emphasized the fact that speed and flexibility were very important. Then, Number VII of the mechanized cavalry brigade was created in 1933. MacArthur and his staff obtained an order to produce modernized equipment for the American Army: tanks and artillery underwent new mechanization, field armies were motorized, the Army Air Force was created, communications equipment was improved, and the new semi-automatic rifle was produced.



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MacArthur contributed to the development of the American Air Force. An American Air Force officer might have influenced him, he thought. In future wars, the Navy and Army would have to be protected by the Air Force; then they could win. If the U.S. could not control the air, the war would be lost. So, MacArthur and the Secretary of the Navy concluded an agreement that the Army Air Force would attack the enemy warships, and this agreement resolved the problem of the defense of the seacoast between the Army Air Force and the Naval Force. In 1933, MacArthur commanded the Army Air Force and founded the Army Air Force bomber squadron in the Philippines, Hawaii, and Panama. Until 1934, the Army Air Force had 2,320 plans. Also, MacArthur planned a mobilization project to employ about 400,000 soldiers (emergency force) for emergency fighting. The Chief of Staff would be the field commander if emergency fighting began. MacArthur finally finished his tours as Chief of Staff on October 1, 1935. For his service, as Chief of Staff, he was awarded another Distinguished Service Medal. The citation ran as follows: "General Douglas MacArthur imagined and developed four army groups in the American Army. He imagined and founded the command of the Army Air Force which strengthened the air defense of our country; he planned a project that modernized the tactics, the equipment, the training, and the organizations." Also, General Pershing said, ***"For General Douglas MacArthur as Chief of Staff, I just praise him. He totally understood the requirement of an army for developing the national defense..."*** (Li 130; Ch. 6).



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6. Defeat and Victory

Serving as Chief of Staff, Douglas MacArthur went to the Philippines to be the military advisor of the Philippines. During the trip, MacArthur met Joan Mary Faircloth, who was 37 years old, single, and who became MacArthur's wife. Like MacArthur's mother, Joan was born into a rich family, too. She had received the best education. She enjoyed hearing about the war; she liked soldiers and seemed like she could be an army wife. On December 3, 1935, MacArthur's mother, Mrs. Pinckney MacArthur Hardy died. MacArthur was sad and dejected for a few months. During those months, Joan stayed with him and showed loving care for him, and comforted him. (Fu 65; Ch. 5).

In March 1936, Hitler abolished the Convention on the Treaty of Versailles and Locarno; Germany and Italy joined in the civil war of Spain. Meantime, Italy used 140,000 soldiers to conquer Ethiopia. In November, Germany and Japan signed an anti-Communist agreement. In short, Germany, Italy, and Japan founded a fascist group in 1936, and World War II was on the horizon.

In the same year, President Manuel Quezon¹⁰ appointed MacArthur the Philippine Army Marshal. At the beginning, MacArthur did not want to receive this title, but he did not want to make Quezon unhappy. At last, he accepted it. When MacArthur took over the role of the Philippine Army Marshal from the hands of Quezon, and he said, ***“Only those who live with people are not afraid of death.”*** (MacArthur 70; Ch. 4). MacArthur

¹⁰ Quezon y Molina, Manuel Luis. 1878–1944. Philippine politician.



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designed a funny Marshal cloth himself; it was snow white with gold trim. He made it fine, and hung below the red decoration it was inlaid with four stars.

Picture # 9

President Manuel Quezon congratulated General Douglas MacArthur as the Philippines Army Marshal



(Narratives of a Novice, Web)

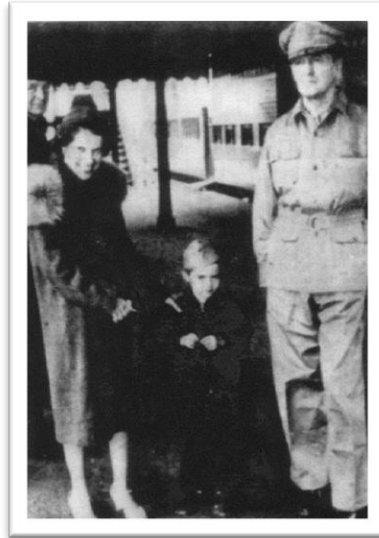


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On February 21, 1938, MacArthur's son was born; they called the baby Arthur, and he was the fourth Arthur in MacArthur's family¹¹.

Picture # 10

General Douglas MacArthur and his wife and son



(Peter Dunn, Web)

On September 3, 1939, World War II began. At the beginning of the war, the government of America was neutral. MacArthur still planned his project for the Philippines military and trained the men. On November 27, 1941, Japanese bombers launched a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt announced that the United States of America had declared war against Japan, and a few days after, nineteen countries did the same thing. Then World War II included the entire world.

After Pearl Harbor, Japanese militaries attacked the Philippines in different ways. On Christmas night of 1941, MacArthur headed his

¹¹ Arthur First, MacArthur's grandfather. Arthur Second, MacArthur's father. Arthur Third, MacArthur's brother. Arthur Fourth, MacArthur's son.



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command withdraw from Manila to the Island of Corregidor¹², and other armies went to Bataan Island¹³. Japanese forces tightened their grip on the Philippines, and they blocked every form of help from America to Bataan Island. In March 1942, President Roosevelt ordered MacArthur to leave the Philippines for Melbourne, Australia. On the night of March 11, MacArthur left the Philippines with his family and his staff officers. When their train stayed in Terowie¹⁴, he gave the famous speech, ***“I came out of Bataan and I shall return.”*** (MacArthur 38; Ch. 1).

Picture # 11

Japanese forces captured the Island of Corregidor



(He Ling, Web)

When the train arrived in Melbourne, MacArthur was warmly received as a savior by the Australian people. Meanwhile, he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor by the United States of America. MacArthur had waited for this honor for 28 years. However, he was not satisfied with

¹² It is an island at the entrance to Manila Bay in the Philippines. During World War II, it was the scene of intense fighting by U.S. and Filipino forces against Japanese troops until its capture by the Japanese in May 1942. It was recaptured by U.S. forces in 1945.

¹³ It is the peninsula of Luzon Island in the Philippines, the scene of intense Japanese – American World War II combat.

¹⁴ It is a city in southeastern Australia, on the Gulf of St. Vincent. It is the state capital and main port of South Australia.



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the honor because he wanted to command a strong military return to the Philippines. When he arrived in Australia, however, the real situation went against his idea.

Picture # 12

General Douglas MacArthur arrived in Sydney railway station, Australia



(Peter Dunn, Web)

On April 9, 1942, General King, commander of the American Army in Bataan surrendered to the Japanese force. Four weeks later, General Wainwright¹⁵ surrendered to the Japanese force, and requested all the Philippines to surrender, too. MacArthur was amazed and sad when he heard the news. On April 18, 1942, MacArthur became Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the Southwest Pacific Area (SWPA). He reorganized the forces tactics and took command of American, Australian, Dutch, and other Allied troops defending Australia. After that, Allied Forces fought hard in Buna, New Guinea. Then MacArthur used the

¹⁵ The commander of Allied Forces in the Philippines at the time of their surrender to the Empire of Japan during World War II.



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“leapfrog” tactic with the American warship to Leyte Gulf. On October 20, 1944, MacArthur spoke on the radio to all the people of the Philippines at the sea beach of Leyte Gulf at 2 o’clock in the afternoon; he said through the radio:

This is the voice of freedom radio. I’m General Douglas MacArthur. People of the Philippines, I have returned. By the grace of Almighty God our forces stand again on Philippine soil — soil consecrated in the blood of our two peoples. We have come dedicated and committed to the task of destroying every vestige of enemy control over your daily lives, and of restoring upon a foundation of indestructible strength, the liberties of your people.

(MacArthur 108; Ch. 4)

Picture # 13

**General Douglas MacArthur landing at
the beach of Leyte Gulf in 1944**



(Chen Feng, Web)



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At the beginning of 1945, the Allied Forces began to attack Japan. On September 2, 1945, MacArthur, as the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, received the formal Japanese surrender on the Navy ship, Missouri, and thus ended World War II.

Pcture # 14

**General Douglas MacArthur signed
the Japanese surrender on the Missouri warship**



(Xiao Chen, Web)

7. Reform in Japan

After World War II, General Douglas MacArthur served as Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, and his command was in Japan. His mission was not only to dominate Japan, but to reconstruct it, too. MacArthur really knew how difficult it was to restrict Japan. He tried to do everything to demonstrate that he was not just a soldier; as it turned out, he would be an excellent reformer.



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Picture # 15

General Douglas MacArthur and the Japanese Emperor Hirohito



(Dr. Hubertus Hoffmann, Web)

The first and the most important missions were non-militarized, and removed Japanese armed forces. MacArthur and his staff officers used one year to finish this work. After that, they required the Japanese government to permit freedom of the press, to give civil rights to the people, and to invite Catholics to Japan. Then MacArthur began to comb out dissenters and to try war criminals. On January 19, 1946, the Allied headquarters issued a special circular, and announced the establishment of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East for the Japanese war criminals on trial. MacArthur required the establishment of the Special International Military Tribunal for some Japanese war criminals in Manila. These criminals had been the chief offenders and the ring leaders when MacArthur left Bataan Peninsula; they had commanded Japanese soldiers, killing the American soldiers.



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Picture # 16

International Military Tribunal for the Far East



(Peter Chen, Web)

MacArthur's liberation of woman was one the best things in his reform program. Before the reform, Japanese women stayed at home or worked at jobs as maids or Geishas, etc. After the reform, they could work at jobs that had not been available to them before. For example, they could be police officers, drivers, secretaries, doctors, lawyers, etc. They could study for any career that they wanted since the universities were finally open to women as well as to men. (Fu 295; Ch. 19).

In May 1946, there was a food crisis in Japan. There was a demonstration all over the country protesting that people required food. Meanwhile, the new Japanese premier held an interview with MacArthur; he spoke out and asked the American government to give food to Japan. Then, MacArthur sent a message which required Washington to transport the food of the American military over the Pacific to Japan. But the U.S. government had questions and doubts. In answer MacArthur told them all



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the reasons, and warned Washington, ***“Give me bread, or give me bullets.”*** (MacArthur 205; Ch. 4). Finally, he got his ‘bread,’ was true to his word, and gained the trust and admiration of all the Japanese.

In 1946, MacArthur and his staff essentially drafted the Japanese constitution which is in use to this day. The peace clause prohibited Japan from using force to settle international disputes and from maintaining military forces.

There were many news reports about MacArthur’s reform in Japan. The **New York Times** noted that the ***“Occupation of a proud nation – Japan, prostrate, bewildered and hated, was to prove a phenomenon in the history of defeat and conquest.”*** (Li 246; Ch. 16).

8. The Korean War

On June 25, 1950, the Korean War¹⁶ started. The next day, President Harry S. Truman declared that the United States of America had entered the Korean War to help South Korea, and he ordered General Douglas MacArthur to command the American Army and the United Nations (UN) Army to attack North Korea. At the beginning of the war, the Chinese government warned the American government that China would become involved in the war. But, the American government did not pay attention to the warning from the Chinese. On September 15, 1950, MacArthur

¹⁶ A war that lasted from 1950 to 1953 between North Korea, and its ally China, and South Korea, supported by United Nations troops, especially from the United States.



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commanded the American Army and the United Nations Army landing in Inchon¹⁷. On September 28, 1950, they arrived at the 38th parallel.

Picture # 17

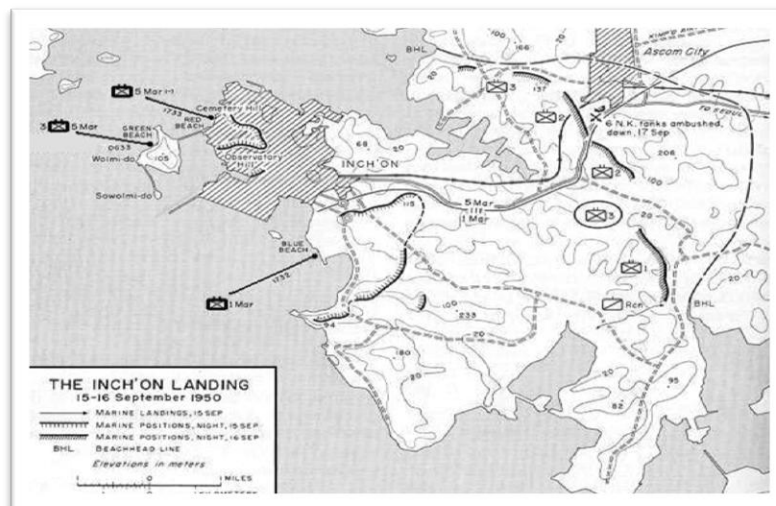
General Douglas MacArthur commanded landing in Inchon



(Xiao Chen, Web)

Map # 1

Inchon Landing



(Roy B. Appleman, Web)

¹⁷ It is a city and major port at the mouth of the Han River in northwestern South Korea. In 1950, during the Korean War, it was the site of an amphibious landing by United Nations troops to liberate nearby Seoul.



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The landing in Inchon brought an unimagined honor to MacArthur. He asked Washington if he could attack the north part of the 38th parallel. He wanted to attack North Korea and China. Washington did not respond to him although it would eventually acquiesce. The success of the Inchon landing turned MacArthur's and the American government's heads. On October 15, 1950, President Truman and MacArthur met in Wake Island. They talked about the Korean War. The president asked MacArthur about the possibility of Chinese involvement in the war. MacArthur thought it would be impossible. (Yan 206; Ch. 3).

Picture # 18

President Truman and General Douglas MacArthur in Wake Island



(Xiao Chen, Web)

On October 19, 1950, the Chinese People's Volunteer Army¹⁸ crossed the Yalu River into North Korea. Six days later, the Chinese People's Volunteer Army started to attack the South Korean Army.

¹⁸ The armed forces were deployed by the People's Republic of China during the Korean War. Although all units in the Chinese People's Volunteer Army belonged to the People's



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Picture # 19

**The Chinese People's Volunteer Army crossed
the Yalu River into North Korea**



(Wang Jianliang, Web)

The involvement of the Chinese was a surprise for MacArthur and the American government. Then MacArthur ordered his air force to bomb North Korea on the China border. After the attack, MacArthur spoke to all the soldiers and promised them that the war would end soon; they could spend Christmas at home. But, the Chinese People's Volunteer Army lost their dream. At the same time, MacArthur visited Taiwan without the permission of the American government, and issued a declaration about his trip. That move made President Truman very angry because MacArthur had changed his policy towards Taiwan and China. So, Truman let the Secretary of Chief send an order to MacArthur that he could not

Liberation Army (the official name of the Chinese armed forces), the Chinese People's Volunteer Army was separately constituted in order to prevent an official war with the United States of America.



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issue any declaration without the permission of the American government. (Perret 491; Ch.24).

From 1951, General Matthew B. Ridgway¹⁹ commanded the American Army and the United Nations Army. MacArthur warned him that he must be careful with the Chinese, and he encouraged Ridgway to eliminate all Chinese and North Korean military forces.

On March 20, 1951, the Joint Chiefs informed MacArthur that the United Nations Army would use diplomatic channels to resolve the peace of Korea. But, MacArthur did not believe that the American government could accomplish this. Four days later, he signed a declaration again, as before; a declaration without permission. Meanwhile, Senator Martin showed the Congress a letter from MacArthur, who criticized the policy of the American government in Asia; President Truman and his chiefs were very angry because that letter from MacArthur would destroy the policy of the American government in Asia. As a result, on April 11, 1951, President Truman relieved General Douglas MacArthur of his command, and General Matthew B. Ridgway replaced him.

On July 27, 1953, North and South Korea signed a true agreement, and their borders were defined at the 38th parallel. Finally, the Korean War ended.

¹⁹ The United States Army General. He held several major commands and was most famous for resurrecting the United Nations (U.N.) war effort during the Korean War.



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CHAPTER II

MY MILITARY LIFE

2. My Soldier Dream

I am the only child in my family. Actually, according to the Chinese law of family planning, each family could only have one child in the 1980s in the twentieth century, either a boy or a girl. Therefore, I was one of the “products” of that age in China.

My dream was to be a soldier. There were some reasons:

- ★ First, to be a soldier would make my family proud.
- ★ Second, the military is an honorable profession, and it brings honor to the family.
- ★ Third, the image of a soldier is great; it represents justice.
- ★ Last, the soldier must protect his/her country, and defend it from the enemy’s attack. As the soldier, he/she has to respond to and carry out his/her mission. It makes a person feel responsible and important to society.

2.1. Life in the Chinese People’s Armed Police Forces

2.1.1. Recruit Life

I completed my dream when I was 18 years old. In November of 2000, I left my home and joined the Chinese People’s Armed Police Force²⁰. Our military camp was not very far from my home. As a recruit, I had to undergo many drills at the camp of recruit for three months. After these

²⁰ It is a paramilitary or gendarmerie force primarily responsible for civilian policing and fire rescue duties in the People's Republic of China.



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months, the recruits were sent to different companies.

There were 12 recruits of Jinan²¹ in our platoon; I was in one of them. Our 12 recruits came from the same city, but we did not know each other before; we became the best of friends, like brothers, in the three months. We were Bai Feng, Pan Yu, Xu Meng, Liu Xinting, Shi Qiang, Zheng Mingyue, Du Bin, Li Jin, Zhang Xi, Shi Zhiliang, Wang Guorui, and I, Li Qiang. We always got together to talk about family, life, and so on. The most important factor was that we were like one person, and helped each other when we had problems or troubles. When one of our family members came to visit, we always introduced them to our group. After the visit, we gave each other something of what our relatives had brought us. For instance, one time, Shi Qiang's parents came to visit him. He called us together to present us to his parents and introduced us to them. Shi Qiang's mother asked us about military life, and wanted to know if we had some messages for our families that she could give to them. Also, Shi Qiang's mother brought dumplings²² to him, and gave us some to share. At that moment, I had a special feeling as if my own family were close to me.

²¹ It is a city and capital of Shandong Province on the Huang He, eastern China.

²² This is Chinese traditional and typical food. It is based on flour, potatoes, bread or matzoh, and may include meat, fish, or sweets.



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Picture # 20

12 recruits of Jinan: (Standing) Xu Meng, Li Jin, Zhang Xi, Pan Yu, Du Bin, Shi Zhiliang (Squatting) Wang Guorui, Shi Qiang, Zheng Mingyue, Liu Xinting, Bai Feng, and Li Qiang (Me)



(Author)

The first week in the camp of the recruits, I had to learn how to take care of my personal items. For example, I had to fold my quilt. The quilt for the recruit was new and thick. First I had to use a small square stool to flatten it out back and forth until the quilt became thin. Then, I folded it like a square; we called it “Dou Fu.”

The second week I began to receive the regular drill for a soldier. The first stage was standing. Standing was not easy; it required the two legs to stand still like a stick, the two feet opened to 75° and then the two legs together, the two arms glued to the legs, and the body moved a little ahead. That was not comfortable. I remembered that, once, I stood for almost two hours; my comrade-in-arms helped me down from the square stool; after that I had cramps in my legs.



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To clean up snow was part of the recruit's life. The white snow covered the earth's surface. When you looked at the land, everything was covered with snow. There was no spot free; there was not even a little spot. Every recruit took a shovel and two people were in each group to clean up their zone. While cleaning, we always played "snow war." We divided into groups of six people, and each group started to throw the balls of snow at their enemies.

We had gymnastic drills. The drill involved parallel bars. My squad leader required us to jump over the parallel bars; two arms supported the body as it fell down and got up. That was really difficult for me because I was thin and short when I entered the military. But I decided to undertake it. Every night, I did almost two or three hundred push-ups to strengthen my body. Day by day, I practiced jumping up to the parallel bars until I could do it; then I did not stop until I could do it thirty times at once. Oh my God! I could not believe that I finally did it. My comrades-in-arms and the squad leader congratulated me. I had not practiced in vain. My work paid off. There is a Chinese saying that represents my feeling; that is, "*No Pain, No gain.*" (Anonymous Proverb).

The thing which I could not ever forget was the first time I touched the 81 semi-automatic rifles. When I took the rifle from the hand of my squad leader, I was excited because finally I had touched a real rifle for the first time in my life. It was not only that I had an excited feeling, but also that all recruits felt the same way. I asked permission to take a picture of me with the rifle.



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Picture # 21

The first time I touched the rifles



(Author)

One day while we were still doing the drills outside, we were practicing techniques of the rifles. I lay on the grass in the snow, my clothes were dirty and damp, and my hands were cold as the ice. Suddenly, the captain ordered us to take our rifles; then, I threw the rifle from my left hand to my right hand. Meanwhile, my head had to change direction with the rifle. But my speed was a little slow, and the rifle struck me on my front tooth. The result was that I lost half of a tooth. For almost fifteen days I could not eat hot food or speak.

The winter was very cold in January of 2001, and the snow fell down from the sky. Our recruits did the drills more strictly. In this month, we had the drills outside. I recalled that there were five days that I went out to do the drills with clean clothes on Monday morning, and came back with dirty ones; next morning I went out again with the dirty clothes until, on



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Saturday morning, I could wash them. This was because we only rested on Saturdays and Sundays. During these two days, we had time to buy some necessary articles for daily use outside, for visiting, or for other activities.

Two or three days before the Chinese New Year, our platoon, actually, our twelve recruits of Jinan, put together almost eight hundred renminbi²³ for preparing something for the Chinese New Year; when the platoon leader found out, he prevented us. On the evening of the last day of 1999, each recruit had to call his family and give them the New Year's greetings and blessings. I remembered there was a long line in the office of the secretary; every recruit called his family and cried. I thought that calling was a happy thing; why were they crying? At the same time, while I laughed at them I was sure that I would not be like them. Just the contrary; I was crying when I heard my mother's voice. At that moment, I felt other recruits feeling the loneliness of being without family.

On the first day of the Chinese New Year, the kitchen help prepared many delicious dishes for every soldier and for the officers. These dishes were on a round table with some soft drinks. Our recruits sat around the table, the platoon leader said the Chinese New Year congratulation words, and a representative of the recruits said it, too. We took photos during the dinner. That was the first Chinese New Year dinner without family. I did not

²³ The national currency of the People's Republic of China, equivalent in value to the yuan.



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feel alone and sad because here were my new “family” – my comrades–in–arms.

Picture # 22

Chinese New Year dinner



(Author)

One week before finishing the three months at the recruit camp, all the recruits had to take examinations about what they had learned. The last two days, each platoon took a photo to recall the recruit's life. The last day of the recruit life came. The officer of each company chose the recruits for that company. On that day, each recruit was crying because there was a very deep relationship among all of them; everybody lived together, ate together, took drills together, enjoyed happiness together, and experienced difficulties together. Moreover, each one did not know how long a time it would be before they could be together again.



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Picture # 23

Recruits of the Second Platoon of the Liaocheng Regiment of 2001



(Author)

2.1.2. Life in Tactical Squadron Five

On the same day on which the recruits went to their companies, Bai Feng and I were chosen by Tactical Squadron Five. This squadron was the most important company of the Liaocheng²⁴ Regiment of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force. Why was Tactical Squadron Five the most important? It was because this was/is the company which deals with all emergencies, such as bank robberies, riots, terrorist attacks, or other emergencies.

I was very glad to join Tactical Squadron Five although the next two years would be hard. From the second day in the squadron, our recruits began to undergo hard drills. Most of the drills were similar when we were

²⁴ This is a prefecture-level city in western Shandong province, People's Republic of China.



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in the recruit's camp, but here there were some new ones. Also, the difficulty of the drills was much greater than those of the recruit.

The drill time was arranged very strictly. First of all, we got up at 5:30 a.m., and used no more than ten minutes in the toilet. Then we went to run five kilometers; actually ten kilometers, and we came back to brush our teeth and have breakfast. Next, we began to do drills at 8 o'clock; from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. Then we had lunch. After that, we rested from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. After the rest time, we continued to do drills. We did them until almost 6 p.m. when we had dinner. Then we watched national and international news, and returned to the squad to study regulations, or to do other exercises for strengthening our body. Finally, at 10 p.m., we brushed our teeth and went to sleep. Although the routine was repeated day by day and it felt boring, we had to observe the regulations of the military.

Sometimes, an emergency event interrupted our training time. For example, once, we were having lunch, the captain blew the emergency whistle; we stopped eating and gathered in one minute. The captain told us that some people against the Chinese government lay on the train track in Changqing²⁵ town; our company had to control the situation and catch the leader of the troublemakers. Then, we took our weapons and anti-riot tools to go to Changqing. We started to go on patrol immediately in the railway station when we arrived there. We stayed about four days in Changqing, and every day we went on patrol. As a result, we caught two leaders of the troublemakers, and completed the mission.

²⁵ This is a district of the Chinese province of Shandong.



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On July 15, 2001, the dam of Dongping Lake²⁶ broke, and it threatened people's lives. The Liaocheng Regiment received the command of the general region that our company had to go to the disaster area immediately. The dam was all right after the first two days, and our company divided into two groups to go on patrol day and night. On the night of the third day, a storm was coming down from the sky, and all our company's soldiers ran to the dam; the captain commanded us to carry sandbags and stones to block up the hole which had been made by the water. The next morning, the prefect and the secretary of Shandong province visited the site of Dongping Lake, and praised us for our work. We stayed at Dongping Lake almost two weeks, and completed our mission successfully. On the last day, all officials and soldiers were congratulated by the Chinese People's Armed Police Force of the Shandong Corps.

Picture # 24

The Liaocheng Regiment combated the flood at Dongping Lack



(Author)

²⁶ This is a big lake of the Chinese province of Shandong.



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Our recruits went to assemble for the team of training when we returned from the Dongping Lake. This team was to train young soldiers for the mainstay of the company. Because the training lasted three months, the drills were more frequent and difficult. We started training at 5:30 a.m. and worked until 1 a.m. in the morning. I did not know how I could survive during the three months.

I recall that the most difficult drill was the fifth exercise of the horizontal bar to me. I had practiced many times, but I could not do it. One evening after dinner, I went to practice it on the playground; suddenly, I completed the fifth exercise. I was surprised and did it again and I was successful again. Oh my God! I called my comrades-in-arms and showed them. They also did not believe their eyes. I was so proud because I could finally do the most difficult exercise. The next morning, I showed our company commander what I had done the day before; I did it more than five times and with only one failed attempt. During the training in the evening, I showed my drill to the company commander and to my comrades-in-arms again. The company commander asked me why I had not done it in the morning. I responded, "I did not know why, but you have seen I have done it now." I still do not understand why I could do the fifth exercise of the horizontal bar in the evening, but not in the morning. Amazing!



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Picture # 25

Drill of Kung Fu in the assemble for the team of training



(Author)

After the assemble for training, Li Shifeng, Huang Xiao, Pang Liang, and I were sent to defend the Bank of the People's Republic of China with the Liaocheng Regiment. Because the bank would change to a new place, there were many people who came to and went from the bank; the leaders of the regiment sent four of our soldiers to help the bank to keep the order until it changed to the new place. One of us stayed in the lookout post with the guard of the bank to check every car and person who came in and went out of the bank every day. One of us went on night patrol with a rifle in the yard of the bank every night, too.

During the time in the bank, our four soldiers often escorted money during transportation. Escorting money during transportation was a dangerous mission. Imagine that, if a looter robbed the money truck, our soldiers would have to protect the truck and beat back the robbers until killing or catching them. Of course, we could be injured or die. I



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remembered very clearly that we almost fired once during the process of escorting money during transportation when we went to the Bank of the Chinese People's Republic of China in Qingdao²⁷. That time there were three cars and one truck that went to Qingdao. There were approximately five million renminbi (about six hundred thousand dollars). Our captain sat in the first car, Huangxiao and I sat in the truck, and we moved on the Ji–Qing expressway. Everything was fine at the beginning of the tripe. However, suddenly, our cars stopped because there was a big trailer blocking the hurdle. At the same time, the captain called us though the intercom, “Code Red! Code Red! Prepare your weapons to fight! Pay attention everybody!” We responded to the captain, “Roger! Roger! We are ready!” after that we put bullets into the rifles, and waited for fighting. The big trailer just changed direction. However, we did not know what would happen at that moment. Thanks to God, nothing happened. Finally, we arrived in Qingdao, and set five million renminbi in the Bank of the People's Republic of China.

Military service lasts for two years in China; each person has to serve in the military as a volunteer. Generally, a soldier completes two years of service and he can retire. If he wants to keep on in the service more time, he must write an application to the leaders of the regiment giving some reasons, and the leaders of the regiment have to consider his petition. The applicant can continue to serve if the leaders of the regiment agree to his

²⁷ It is a city on the Yellow Sea, in Shandong Province, eastern China, between Beijing and Shanghai.



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application. Most soldiers return to their cities, and very few stay on as corporals.

In November of 2001, the time to retire from military service came again. There were only four privates who became the corporals; the others retired. The last day for the privates was sad because they would leave their comrades-in-arms, with whom they had shared comforts and hardships for two years.

I was surprised because I was the Best Soldier of 2001. Two months before the Chinese New Year, I returned to our company to take some books; Bai Feng told me that I had been awarded the Best Soldier of 2001 by the company. I could not believe my ears, and I asked other comrades-in-arms; they told me the same thing. I was so happy, I put on the Best Soldier Medal to take a photograph and send it to my family to share my happiness.

Picture # 26

The Best Soldier of 2001



(Author)



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At the end of 2001, I became a private. The time passed quickly, and the recruits came to the company. Our privates still did the hard drills with the recruits. In November 2002, the time came to retire from military service. Actually, I could continue service in the military; however, I received a calling from my father a few months before about my future life. My father told me I would go to the Republic of Ecuador to study. Because it was a difficult situation for me, I had to think well. I really loved my soldier life although it was sometimes very dull and monotonous. In contrast, to study in the foreign country would be a new life for me, and it might decide my future life. I thought a long time before I decided. At last, I chose to retire from my lovely soldier life to study in a foreign country. Finally, only Bai Feng, Yang Xiufeng, Zhu Kexin, and I retired from military service, and thirteen other privates still continued service in the military. The last day in the military came. As the representative of retired soldiers I read a letter for all the soldiers and officials of the company, and I was filled with emotion to the point of tears.



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Picture # 27

Seventeen privates of 2001

**(Standing) Xiao Xiong, Zong Shuo, Zhao Chuandong, Bai Feng,
Zheng Shibo, Wang Hui**

**(Center) Li Xiaoquan, Li Qiang (Me), Hou Hongwei, Yang Xiufeng,
Wang Kun, Zhu Kexin**

(Sitting) Li Feng, Cheng Ming, Du Lei, Wang Wei, and Liu Ning



(Author)

Picture # 28

Retirement from the military service of 2002



(Author)



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2.2. Tactical Studies

The tactical studies were one of the most important part of the drills during my life as a soldier. There were four important tactical points that I had to study: the tactic of the rod, the tactic of anti-riot, the anti-terroristic tactic, and the four hundred meters obstacles.

2.2.1. The Tactic of The Rod

The tactic of the rod is one technique of Kung Fu. We studied this technique with two soldiers of Henan²⁸. The two soldiers of Henan were the laymen monks of the Songshan Shaolin Temple²⁹.

They taught us all fifteen movements of the skill; each movement was different. However, every movement was related to the next and the one before. Furthermore, the rods which we used were made of special materials; the quality and the toughness were excellent. The two masters told us this technique would be better for one person because it could be handled easily; it could be used to confront four or five enemies in actual combat.

2.2.2. The Tactic of Anti-Riot

The tactic of anti-riot is a tactic by which the police or military block public disturbance. Shields, helmets, batons, handcuffs, tear gas, and anti-gas masks are very important instruments for anti-rioting. We learned ten movements, and two main types of this tactic. First of all, the ten movements were useful. Each movement was not only used to attack the

²⁸ It is a densely populated province in eastern China, including important sites of early Chinese civilization.

²⁹ This is Chan Buddhist temple at Song Shan near Zhengzhou City Henan Province in Dengfeng, China.



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troublemakers, but it was also used to defend ourselves from the troublemakers. For example, during the event, I would use the shield to protect my body and move forward; meantime, I could hit the troublemaker with the baton through a little window on the shield. Second, square, round, lozenge, and parallel are four very useful tactics in the event of anti-riot. The first three are used to protect powerful people to escape from a dangerous situation, and the last shape is always used to attack and defend during a riot.

2.2.3. The Anti-Terrorist Tactic

The anti-terrorist tactic was an important part of my soldier life. Our company had carried out the practice of this tactic many times. I recalled one time we were practicing for the municipal government of Liaocheng.

We divided into two groups, one acted as terroristic, and the other as the anti-terroristic. I was put in the terrorist group. Our “terrorist” group robbed a bank, and the anti-terrorist group followed us to the outskirts; we fired on an empty building considered as the shelter. At the beginning, the anti-terrorist group told us that we had better surrender, throw down our weapons and money, and walk out slowly. If we did not do what they required, they would attack us with strength. Our “terrorist” group shot the anti-terrorist group before they finished speaking because we knew we would die if we were caught by them. After that, the anti-terrorist group threw four more containers of teargas into the building where we were situated; our eyes were irritated and we left the building because of the smoke of the teargas. Next, the anti-terrorist group surrounded us step by



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step in a letter “U”. We still resisted and shot them. While running, I was “shot” by a bullet and I was caught by them. Finally, some of my “partners” were caught by them, and some others were “killed” during the fire.

We studied the anti-terrorist tactic through video, diagrams, and we practiced to strengthen our combat effectiveness.

2.2.4. The Four Hundred Meters Barrier

The four hundred meters barrier is a very necessary and important drill for a soldier of the Chinese People’s Armed Police Force. The barriers are formed of seven groups, going back and forth through obstacles in different ways. There are fourteen barriers. The requirement is that the soldier has to pass every barrier, and not violate the rules. The classification is two minutes and ten seconds to pass; within two minutes is good; one minute fifty seconds or before this time is excellent.

The procedure is that, first of all, the soldier starts from a prone position with a low starting point. When the captain blows the whistle, he starts to run non-stop one hundred meters. Then he goes around a rod into the hazard. After that, he passes five even piles, jumps over the wide trench and the low plate; jumps and climbs the high bench, runs on the single-plank bridge, climbs the high board and lies down and creeps quickly to the wire fence. Next, he turns the rod again, jumps over the wire fence, climbs up the high board again, drills the cave under the single-plank bridge, climbs up the two high steps and jumps from the high bench, drills the hole of the low plate, jumps down in and climbs up the deep pit,



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and passes the five even piles. Finally, he turns the rod again, and runs as quickly as he can to the starting point.

This training is really difficult. Before doing this training, every soldier has to warm up his body. In short, this is a great test of the body training program. All soldiers call it torture training. It is not only to train the body; it trains the human being's will, too.



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Picture # 29

Passing the five even piles



(Author)

Picture # 30

Running on the single-plank Bridge



(Author)

Picture # 31

Climbing up the high board



(Author)

Picture # 32

Drilling the cave under the single-plank



(Author)



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CHAPTER III

MY EXPERIENCES WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR

3. MY MILITARY TRAINING WAS INFLUENCED BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

3.1. Asia and the United States of America in World War II

3.1.1. Japan

Arthur MacArthur the Second was the American military observer after the Japanese–Russian War³⁰, and he was sent to Japan to collect military information; Douglas MacArthur, as the aide of his father, went to Japan, too. Arthur MacArthur the Second and Douglas MacArthur visited the Japanese military bases and several important Japanese military people during the mission. They analyzed and appraised the Japanese military force and the goal of expansion after the mission was completed. They made this summary: After conquering Korea and Taiwan, Japan will control all the Pacific Ocean and will dominate the Far East. (Fu 18; Ch. 1).

After World War I, the development of Japan was quick; however, two depressions affected many capitalist countries. Japan became a fascist country breaking away from the Washington Treaty which had restricted Japanese power. After the beginning of World War II, the United States of America would be neutral; the expansion of the battlefield of Europe, especially because of the fall of France, broke the American government's

³⁰ Russo-Japanese War, 1904–1905, imperialistic conflict that grew out of the rival designs of Russia and Japan on Manchuria and Korea.



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neutral policy. Roosevelt thought if Great Britain was occupied by Germans, the United States of America would be the next victim of Germany. Then the American government entered the battle in Europe. The United States of America followed a different policy for Japan; the United States of America wanted to have peace with Japan. The first point for the United States of America was to win against Germany; after that, to attack Japan. In order to control all the Pacific Region and not open fire on Japan, the American government used the policy of appeasement and sacrificed China in U.S. interests. On July 7, Japan launched a comprehensive long-planned invasion of China. Until 1940, the Japanese fascists could not achieve the goal to control all China; then the Japanese government commanded its army to capture all the Far East while its partner, Germany, was fighting the hard battles in Europe. The surprise attack on Pearl Harbor broke American policy. Meanwhile, the Japanese forces attacked and captured many countries of Southeast Asia, and went forward close to Australia. Japanese fascists had touched America's allies in the Pacific region, and would be able to attack the United States of America. So, the United States of America entered World War II on December 8, 1940. (Kent Greenfield 11–12; Ch. 1).

3.1.2. The Philippines

After the Spanish–American War, the Philippines became the colony of the United States of America. At the beginning, the Filipinos had fought many battles with their new “owner.” A few years after, the Philippines got independence from the United States of America. The Philippines was the



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most important fortress of the Pacific Ocean. If the Philippines was attacked by other countries, the United States of America would lose the “key” by which to enter the Pacific Ocean.

3.1.3. Other Countries

Before World War II, many countries of Asia were the colonies of England, such as India, Indonesia, and Myanmar³¹. During the war, England was defending its own land and could not take care of its colonies. Then the British government pried the American government to deliver its colonies. At the end of 1944, Chinese–American–English forces fought the Battle of Myanmar to gain time so that the American forces could attack the Japanese forces in the Pacific battlefield.

3.2. The Loss of the Philippines

On December 7, 1941, Japanese aircraft launched a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, the American naval base in Hawaii. There were 183 Japanese bombers prepared to take off at 6 a.m. from their warships. At 7:02 a.m., a U.S. military mobile radar station, on the northern tip of Oahu, discovered many planes flying from the north; they immediately reported to the force headquarters in Pearl Harbor. But the officer who was on duty did not pay attention to the report. Japanese bombers began to attack Pearl Harbor at 7:49 a.m., and the Japanese Navy Lieutenant Colonel sent an attack signal; he sent the signal of “Tora! Tora! Tora! – Tiger! Tiger! Tiger!” to inform that the surprise attack was successful. Japanese

³¹ This is a country in Southeast Asia. It became independent from Britain as the Union of Burma in 1948.



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aircraft began to dive into all the warships in Pearl Harbor at 7:56 a.m. President Roosevelt was stupefied for eighteen minutes in his chair when he received the news about Japanese bombers attacking Pearl Harbor. The attack lasted about two hours. The American Navy lost 188 fighter planes, 18 main warships, and almost 3,500 soldiers died. The Japanese only lost 29 aircrafts, and 5 small submarines. (Perret 156; Ch. 8).

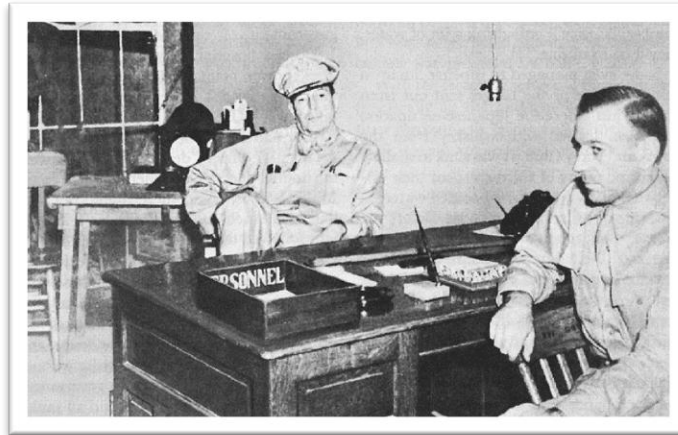
At 3:30 a.m. local time of the Philippines on December 8, 1941, MacArthur received a call from the United States of America about the Pearl Harbor event, and George Marshall ordered him to execute the existing war plan, Orange Plan (Rainbow Five). But he did not pay attention to the order. At 12:30 p.m., numerous Japanese aircraft attacked Clark Field and Iba Field. During the attack, Japanese aircraft destroyed almost the whole Air Force of MacArthur in the Philippines. At the same time, the Japanese forces attacked Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Guam, Wake Island, and other places. The war of the Pacific Ocean started. Also, the Japanese Air Force attacked the American naval fleets in the Philippines; the American Navy did not support MacArthur in his plan to protect the Philippines. A few days later, there were two Japanese Corps that landed on Luzon Island, and moved deeply into the heart of the Philippines. At this moment, MacArthur had no choice but to command his troops to move to the Island of Corregidor. General Wainwright moved to the Bataan Peninsula. In the Island of Corregidor MacArthur set up his office in the Malinta tunnel, and walked anxiously around as a lion in a coop. (Fu 98; Ch. 7).



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Picture # 33

General Douglas MacArthur with his Chief of Staff, Major General Richard K. Sutherland, in the Malinta tunnel on Corregidor, Philippines.



(Louis Morton, Web)

At the beginning of 1942, the Japanese troops began to attack Bataan Island. MacArthur asked Washington to send him weapons, food, and armies; Washington promised that it would help him, but it was only words. MacArthur did not receive any help. The American government decided that its troops must attack Germany first. On January 15, 1942, MacArthur told his soldiers that the help of the United States of America would come soon, and they would win the war. In fact, he knew Washington would not help them, but he lied in order to tranquilize the soldiers. Time after time, the soldiers felt they were abandoned by their own country. So, they wrote the letter “V” on their helmets with chalk; the letter did not represent “victory”, it represented “victim.” Fighting around the clock, the soldiers did not have any hope of winning. (Perret 166; Ch. 9).

In February 1942, the Japanese troops attacked the Bataan Peninsula with more power; they would give the Philippines independence if



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MacArthur would surrender it to them. MacArthur never considered surrender, and promised he would fight until the end. Meanwhile, President Roosevelt ordered MacArthur to move to Australia. MacArthur discussed the idea with his staff that he resign his commission and fight on as a private soldier in the Philippine resistance; Sutherland and other staff officers talked him out of it, and hoped he would receive relief troops to come back to Bataan Peninsula. Therefore, on the night of March 12, 1942, MacArthur, with his wife Jean and son Arthur, Sutherland, and five other people, left the Island of Corregidor in four torpedo boats. MacArthur and his party arrived on March 17 at Batchelor Airfield, and then they flew to Alice Springs, where MacArthur took the train to Terowie. He gave his famous speech, in which he said, ***"I came out of Bataan and I shall return."*** (MacArthur 38; Ch. 1).

Picture # 34

**General Douglas MacArthur at
the Terowie railroad station, Australia.**



(Narratives of a Novice, Web)



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3.3. Reorganization of the U.S. Army in World War II

3.3.1. Early Period in Australia

When MacArthur arrived in Melbourne, he was warmly received as a savior by the Australian people. For his leadership in the defense of the Philippines, the American government awarded MacArthur the Congressional Medal of Honor; he had waited 28 years for this, the highest reward. But, MacArthur was not content in spite of the reward. Actually, he had come to Australia with confidence and hopes to get a strong army, and lead it back to fight in the Philippines to rescue his soldiers. But he found that such a military simply did not exist. The existing Australian troops were badly trained, too. The worst problem was there was no military to return to the Philippines, and even Australia itself was in danger. While MacArthur had been arriving in Australia, the Japanese had completely conquered the East Indies of the Netherlands, and had established bases in the Solomon Islands, New Guinea, and in the New Britain Island. In fact, Australia was the next goal of the Japanese fascists. (MacArthur 41; Ch. 2).

On April 18, 1942, MacArthur was appointed Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in the Southwest Pacific Area (SWPA). The staff of MacArthur's General Headquarters (GHQ) was built around the nucleus that had escaped from the Philippines with him, who became known as the "Bataan Gang."

On the night of May 5, 1942, the Japanese troops landed on the Island of Corregidor and controlled the eastern part of it quickly. Japanese troops



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advanced into the tunnel; General Wainwright was worried about the Japanese invasion of the tunnel, and thought the Japanese would kill the thousands of injured soldiers there. Therefore, he ordered a white flag to be raised. On May 7, General Wainwright was brought to Manila. Initially, he refused the Japanese order for the U.S. military in the Philippines to stop resistance and surrender by radio the Philippines to Japan. The Japanese told him if he did not do what they required they would continue to attack the Island of Corregidor. In order to avoid unnecessary sacrifice, General Wainwright suppressed his feelings and suffered personal shame. He signed the surrender. Surrendering over the Philippine National Broadcasting, he ordered his troops to comply with all of the U.S. and Philippine military surrender terms, to stop resistance. (Perret 204; Ch. 11).

Picture # 35

General Jonathan Wainwright's broadcasts surrender of Philippines.



(Duane Colt Denfeld, Web)



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On May 8, 1942, U.S. and Japanese reconnaissance aircraft found each other and immediately began a mutual attack. Thus, the two sides' aircraft carriers were used for the first time as offensive weapons in the great sea battle. In the battle of the Coral Sea, in the tactical sense, the Japanese had an advantage when a Japanese light aircraft carrier sunk a heavy aircraft carrier. But in the strategic sense, the Americans got the advantage; the U.S. forced the Japanese to abandon their plan of attack on Port Moresby, and for the first time the Japanese failed to achieve their strategic objectives. In the battle of Midway the Japanese lost half of their aircraft carriers and many aircraft pilots, and Japan began to lose the air and sea control, and the strategic control that they had at the beginning of the war. The most important factor was that Japan was forced to halt its all-out offensive. Japan abandoned its plan to win Fiji, Samoa and New Caledonia. (Fu 126; Ch. 8).

3.3.2. Counterattack

In July 1942, Major General George C. Kenney became the new commander of Allied Air Forces SWPA. On August 7, 1942, Kenny sent eighteen B-17 bombers to attack Rabual. In New Guinea, the Japanese troops moved forward step by step. They used circuitous tactics and soon prevented Australian troops from their advance to the summit. At the same time, a new threat had emerged. Japanese troops prepared the second landing on the right wing of Milne Bay of Port Moresby and attempted to advance on Port Moresby. If they were successful, it would be a great threat to the port, and Milne Bay itself would be in great danger. There was



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an even better port than Port Moresby, and there were three airports being built. If the Japanese invaded those, the Japanese would greatly enhance its air and sea power; therefore, there was a serious threat to the security of northern Australia. MacArthur believed the Japanese troops would do anything to achieve their target. Then he sent the Australian VII Davison to Milne Bay to prevent the Japanese force from controlling it. All this was done in a highly confidential manner, and therefore the Japanese did not find any information. When the Japanese force was fighting with the Allied armies, they received the order to return to Buna. MacArthur thought the time had come for counterattack; he ordered the headquarters to make a plan for three attacks:

- ★ The first was along the Kokoda trail head to head with the enemy.
- ★ The second to the east of a line from Port Moresby over the Owen Stanley Range, to attack the Japanese force behind, while cutting off the enemy's supply lines.
- ★ The last line was to attack Buna from the northern coast of Papua and Milne Bay.

On November 6, 1942, MacArthur personally supervised the operation in the Port Moresby. A few days later, he ordered the troops to the front-line to attack according to the Buna campaign plan. (MacArthur 55; Ch. 2).

On November 16, 1942, MacArthur commanded his Allied armies to launch a general offensive. Two army troops went through a jungle road, waded through swamps, and went overland to advance towards their goals. However, they met with strong resistance from the Japanese forces.



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MacArthur had grossly underestimated the Japanese strength on the beachhead; he thought that there were only a few soldiers in the Kokoda area. Actually, there were 6,000 Japanese soldiers defending the Gona–Buna front–line, and they had constructed a series of fortifications; on each piece of dry land and beside each channel the Japanese had built a bunker and a machine gun bunker. This prevented the Allies from moving one step. The Allied armies began a new attack on Buna after receiving equipment and food. On December 18, after a short rest and reinforcements, MacArthur ordered the Allied armies to re–attack the Japanese forces from the north and the south of Sana, and from the church of Buna. Until Christmas, the course of the war was still unclear. At the beginning of the next year, MacArthur ordered General Amkor Berg to command the Allied soldiers of the front–line to launch a general attack from the south and the north for Sana. They met the resistance more heavily than before. Fortunately, the Japanese forces began to withdraw, and they retired. After that, the Allied armies killed all Japanese forces which did not retire, and the Papua campaign ended.

After the Papua campaign, MacArthur began to think about the next step of the operation. The Japanese occupied most parts of New Guinea, although they had lost Buna. They occupied Lae and Sarah Mahwah, two solid bases, and the strategic defense center, Rabaul; MacArthur and his staff thought that only by strengthening the ground forces and combat aircrafts they could continue to the next step. At the same time, MacArthur’s Air Force and Navy had been greatly enhanced. However, the



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Japanese camp changed their defense strategy. They used Rabaul as the core to build a line to establish a strong defense line. Then two Japanese divisions arrived at Hansa Bay and Wewak, and another division went to Lae and Sarah Mahwah. But, MacArthur heard about this reinforcement from the code-breaking and air reconnaissance officers, and he ordered Kenny to deal with the Japanese forces. On March 1, 1943, Kenny led his aircrafts to attack the Japanese warships which wanted to supply Lae and Sarah Mahwah. (Perret 238; Ch. 12).

3.3.3. The Cartwheel Operation

The “Cartwheel Operation” was a complicated and detailed operational program. MacArthur commanded the Allied forces to launch a powerful pincer movement from the Western Pacific on June 30, 1943. On the right, in the Solomon Islands, the American Navy under Admiral Halsey³² prepared an amphibious attack without preparation under direct fire. Halsey suddenly landed on the New Georgia Island, and successfully seized a beachhead. According to the plan, Halsey’s next target was to win the Colon Bang Ala Island. However, he accepted the recommendations of Fleet Admiral Nimitz³³ and the permission of MacArthur that he would land on Vera Laveran Island. On the left-wing of New Guinea, Kruger’s troops easily landed on two other islands, and soon two Air Force bases were established on the islands. In July 1943, MacArthur ordered the Allied troops to land on Sarah Mahwah, to cover

³² Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr. USN, 1882–1959. Commander, South Pacific Area and South Pacific Force.

³³ Chester W. Nimitz, USN, 1885–1966. Commander in Chief Pacific and Pacific Ocean Areas.



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preparations for the attack on Lae. To ensure a victory in the battle of Lae, and to stop the enemy from receiving air safety reinforcements, MacArthur ordered Kenny's Air Force to begin heavy bombing of the Japanese airports and to carry out an air search in the Bismarck Sea³⁴. (Li 160; Ch. 10).

MacArthur launched military operations using the most amazing offensive campaign of his life. On September 4, 1943, the attack on Lae began. The Allied forces landed on the east coast of Lae. The next day, Kenny sent out 96 C-47 transport aircraft with 1,700 officers and soldiers to the Airborne Nadzab airport west of Lae. In less than five minutes, the airborne troops were all landing, and quickly occupied the airport. The B-17 made the trip on three engines because one failed soon after leaving Port Moresby, but MacArthur insisted that it fly on to Nadzab. For this decision, MacArthur was awarded the Air Medal. On September 10, another Allied troop advanced from the west on Lae. Two days later, Sarah Mahwah was completely held in the Allied army's control. On September 15, 9,000 Japanese soldiers evacuated Lae. After that MacArthur decided to implement the next plan. He attacked the eastern end of Huon Peninsula, and controlled Port Fensch of the Vaidya Azumanga Strait. On September 22, the Allied troops made an amphibious landing near the Fensch port, but they met with heavy resistance; the Allied troops won the land after a fierce battle.

³⁴ It is an arm of the southwestern Pacific Ocean northeast of New Guinea and north of New Britain.

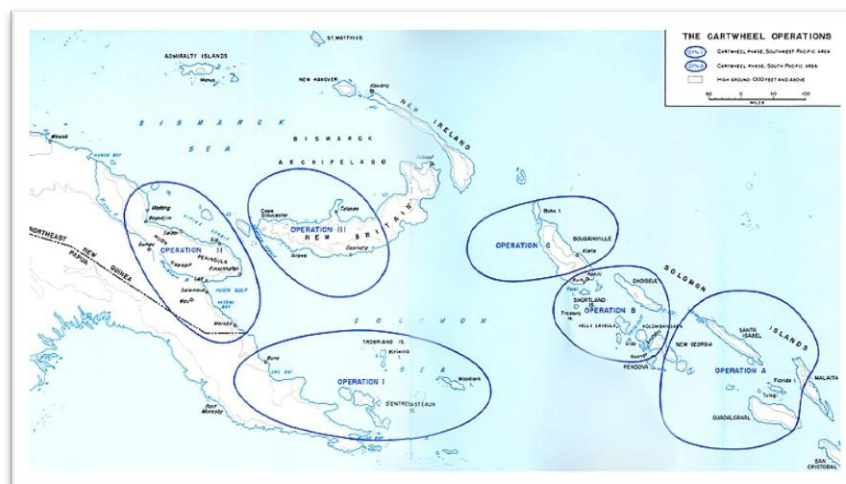


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MacArthur was content over his victory in Lae and Fensch port, but he was pleased by the United States Armed Forces Veteran General Pershing's comment, ***"A commander cannot always defeat the surrounding enemy, destroying the enemy ideal. But in spite of disadvantages, MacArthur's troops, in the last eighteen months, in Kokda, Milne Bay battle, in the Bismarck Sea and in Lae and Sarah have had three consecutive victories."*** (Fu 172; Ch. 12). After the attack on and control of the island of Bougainville, MacArthur began to prepare for the next goal – the island of New Britain. On December 26, 1943, the Allied forces landed on the island of New Britain, and controlled it. After that, MacArthur commanded his Allied forces to attack and control Manus Island and other Solomon Islands. Thus, until March 1944, the "Cartwheel Operation" ran for nine months straight; finally, the Allied forces surrounded 10 million Japanese forces in Rabaul and Kaven.

Map # 2

The Cartwheel Operation



(Louis Morton, Web)



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3.3.4. Leapfrog Tactic

After the “Cartwheel Operation”, MacArthur began to prepare to attack Japan. He knew the Japanese forces were establishing a new defense line in Holland, where they had been building several airports, and had sent their Navy to expand it. If the Japanese plan was successful, Holland would be another Rabaul to MacArthur. For this reason, MacArthur’s mind began to form a bold plan, to abandon Hansa Bay and Wewak, and directly leap to Holland. If the Allied forces quickly took Holland before the reinforcements of Japan arrived, it would not only prevent the establishment of a strong Japanese army in the fortress, but it would cut off the escape route for Japanese forces. Also, the Allied aerial bombardment line would move to the west of Bird Head Peninsula. But there was a problem; the leap was too great, only aircraft carriers could solve the problem. So, MacArthur pried Nimitz to help him. On March 26, 1944, MacArthur and Nimitz began to talk. Nimitz’s plan for the support of Holland would be in two steps:

- ★ First, on April 1, 1944, the 58th fast carrier task forces would attack the bases of the Japanese forces on the Palau and Caroline Island. After that they would return to resupply themselves on Marshall Island; they would proceed to Holland to join the fight.
- ★ Second, the sending of large aircraft carriers would begin the next day and eight small aircraft carriers would be left to provide close air support.



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MacArthur agreed to Nimitz's idea, and he promised that he would dispatch long-range bombers and P-38 aircrafts to attack the Japanese forces near the airport, in order to ensure the safety of the large aircraft carriers. Before taking action, MacArthur's General Headquarters created in Hansa Bay and Wewak an illusion to confuse the enemy. There was a disclosure of false information; flares and parachutes appeared, boats were abandoned on the beach, and so on. For the paralysis of the Japanese forces, Kenny also tricked the enemy. He prohibited his long-range P-38 bombers to fly to Holland, and only put strong air pressure on Hansa Bay and Wewak. These misleading activities were very successful; the Japanese forces believed that Kenny's Air Force could not fly to Holland. Thus, the Japanese put more defense forces in Hansa Bay and Wewak, since they were ignorant of MacArthur's real goal of combat. (MacArthur 82; Ch. 2).

At the end of March, and the early part of April, Kenny sent his Air Force to attack the airport of Holland, and destroy almost all of the Japanese Air Force bases. Everything was ready; MacArthur led his large fleet from the Fensch and Manus port and began his big "leapfrog." The fleet first flew into the northwest, so that the enemy could not ascertain their true intentions. When the fleet moved to the north, it suddenly turned to the south. The fleet then separated into three parts:

- ★ The first advanced to Aitape.
- ★ The second went to Tara Pamela Bay.
- ★ The last main branch drove directly to Humboldt Bay.



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On the morning of April 22, the Allied forces landed in Holland without any resistance. The next day, MacArthur visited Aitape again. To prevent the 18th Japanese Army attack on Aitape and Holland, MacArthur ordered Krueger to build a strong bunker. Thus, the 18th Japanese Army was cut off by the Allied forces. On April 27, 1944, MacArthur ordered Amkor Berg to advance one more step to the west, to conquer the Wake De Island. After occupying the Wake De Island, MacArthur leaped another step to the west to occupy Biak Island. On Biak Island, the Allied forces met the resistance of the Japanese forces; until July 22, Japanese resistance was basically stopped. Before ending the battle of Biak Island, MacArthur commanded his army to advance one more step to the west to Nonfuel Island. On July 30, 1944, the Allied forces landed on the last stronghold – Bird Head Peninsula, and occupied Sang Sabot. Thus, MacArthur leaped forward more than 1,000 miles to the west in three months, and went along the entire coast of New Guinea to establish a series of naval and air bases; the Japanese could not fight from the air or from the sea on the line of Halmahera and the Philippines to win Sang Sabo and mark the end of the battle of New Guinea. During almost thirteen months, MacArthur's troops used "leapfrog" techniques to enter the curved line of defense of Japan; the total distance advanced was to the west 1,800 miles, 100 miles to the north, and from Mindanao only 500 miles. The enemy was isolated, cut off from contact with the outside world; thus the Japanese were unable to organize an effective offensive force, and unable to contain the Allied combat operation.



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Map # 3
Leapfrog Static



(Harold W. Nelson, Web)

3.4. Return to the Philippines

3.4.1. The Landing on Leyte

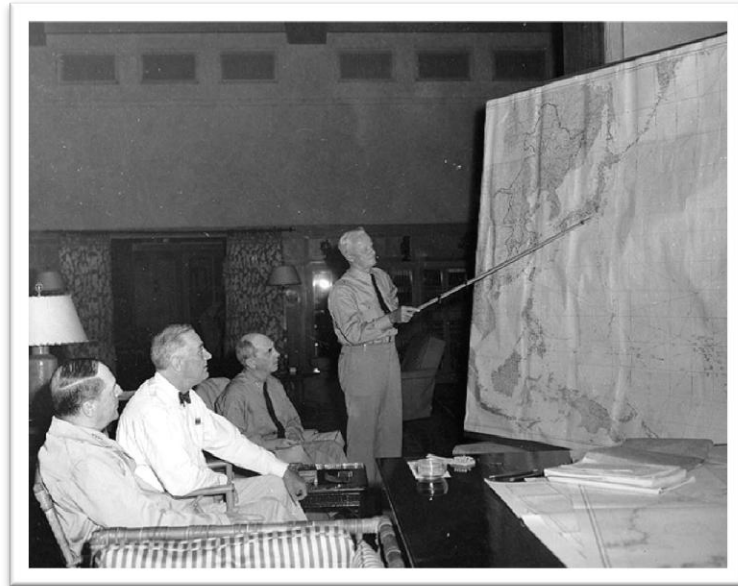
In the early part of 1944, the American government began to prepare action against Japan. On July 26, 1944, President Roosevelt, General Douglas MacArthur, Admiral Leahy, and Admiral Nimitz met in Hawaii to talk about the strategy against Japan. During the meeting, MacArthur emphasized the moral and political issues involved in a decision to liberate or bypass Luzon. Although the issue was not settled, both Roosevelt and Leahy were convinced of the soundness of MacArthur's plan. (Perret 280; Ch. 14).



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Picture # 36

Meeting in Hawaii, September 26, 1944. Left to right: General MacArthur, President Roosevelt, Admiral Nimitz and Admiral Leahy.



(National Archives, Web)

After the meeting, MacArthur began to prepare the plan with which to liberate the Philippines. He issued the “Attack Leyte Campaign Plan”. According to the plan, Krueger’s VI Army Division would land; Kincaid’s Seventh Fleet would be responsible for transporting and sheltering missions, and Halsey’s 38th task forces would provide air protection. MacArthur divided the attack ground combat into four parts:

- ★ The first advance was for the small-scale landing at Leyte Gulf, to take over some islands.
- ★ The second stage was to attack the Tacloban, to occupy the airport; to enter Leyte Valley, and to attack San Juan and Pana Leon Straits.
- ★ The third stage was to land and, fully occupy Leyte and the southern part of Samar Island.



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- ★ The fourth stage was to gain complete control of the central Philippines.

On the morning of October 20, 1944, the action began. Kincaid's six battleships fired together on Tacloban and Du Lage from two landing points. After that, cruisers, destroyers and gunboats approached the island of Leyte. In the implementation of more intense close range artillery, the whole coastline became a sea of fire. MacArthur stood at his warship to watch the landing. Later, he, Southerland, Kenny, President Osmena, some headquarters' officers, and journalists boarded a landing craft to go to Red Beach. (MacArthur 92; Ch. 2).

Picture # 37

Southerland, Osmena, and MacArthur going into Tacloban, Leyte Island.



(Rufus B. Thompson, Web)

There were some meters to be covered from offshore areas to the shore. The landing craft stopped, and put down a ramp. MacArthur and



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other people jumped out of the knee-deep water and went ashore. A photographer took a picture; this picture showed the world that MacArthur had finally carried out his promise. From the landing craft to the shore there were only a few steps, but for MacArthur it was too long a time.

3.4.2. The Battle of Leyte Gulf

The Battle of Leyte Gulf consisted of two preliminary strikes against the Japanese forces on the way to battle and three massive engagements once the fleets met. In other words, the last great battleship engagement of World War II, and of all of history, was staged in five parts. (Clark G Reynolds).

3.4.2.1. The Palawan Passage

The first Japanese force to be located by American forces was Vice Admiral Takeo Kurita's Center Force. The fleet was encountered in the Palawan Passage early on October 23rd by two U.S. submarines, the USS Darter and the USS Dace. Kurita had unaccountably failed to deploy destroyers in an anti-submarine screen ahead of his heavy ships – resulting in disaster for the Japanese. As Kurita sailed his mighty force northward, he was suddenly ambushed by an array of undetected torpedoes. The Darter successfully sank the heavy cruiser Atago, while the Dace torpedoed two heavy cruisers, sinking the Takao and severely damaging the Maya, which was forced to withdraw. Although Admiral Kurita went down with his flagship, he was quickly rescued from the sea off Palawan by sailors aboard the Maya, putting him back into command of his fleet aboard the Yamato by the day's end.



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3.4.2.2. Battle of the Sibuyan Sea

Early on the morning of October 24th, the Japanese Center Force was spotted entering the narrow Sibuyan Sea by planes from the USS Intrepid. Two hundred planes from the Intrepid, USS Bunker Hill and other carriers of Task Force 38th successfully attacked the Nagato, Yamato, and Musashi, and severely damaged the Myoko. The second wave of planes zeroed in on the Mysashi, scoring numerous direct hits with more bombs and torpedoes. Finally, a third wave of terror was once again unleashed by planes aboard the Enterprise – 11 bombs and eight torpedoes. Admiral Kurita turned his fleet around to get out of the range of U.S. planes and passed the sinking Musashi as he retreated. Amid the bombardment of Kurita's fleet, Vice Admiral Onishi Takijiro had directed his First Fleet of 80 planes against the U.S. carriers Essex, Lexington, Princeton, and Langley. The USS Princeton was hit by an armor-piercing bomb, killing 200 sailors, and 80 aboard the Birmingham, which was alongside helping to suppress fires. Japanese forces successfully sank the Princeton and forced the Birmingham into early retirement.

3.4.2.3. Battle of Surigao Strait

Meanwhile, on October 24th, Rear Admiral Shoji Nishimura's southern forces failed to synchronize with other Japanese central forces because of strict radio silence that had been imposed. When Nishimura entered the narrow Surigao Strait, Shima was about 25 miles behind him, and Kurita was still in the Sibuyan Sea. As the Japanese southern forces passed the Cape of Panoan Island, they ran into a deadly trap set for them by Rear



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Admiral Jesse Oldendorf's Seventh Fleet Support Force. In order for Nishimura to pass the strait and reach the Leyte landings, he would have to run a gauntlet of torpedoes from PT boats, evade two groups of destroyers, proceed up the strait under close-range fire from six battleships and then break through a screen of cruisers and destroyers. Mistakenly, Nishimura's fleet proceeded farther through the Surigao Strait. The destroyers Asagumo, Yamagumo, and Mishishio were hit by torpedoes that severely crippled them. Battleships Yamashiro and Mogami were then riddled by 16-inch armor-piercing shells delivered by American long-range battleships, ultimately sinking the Yamashiro. When Shima's force entered the site of destruction, he quickly ordered an immediate retreat. As a result, his flagship Nachi collided with the Mogami and quickly went down, while the Mogami fell behind in the retreat, and was sunk by aircraft the next morning. Of Nishimura's force of seven ships, only the Shigure survived.

3.4.2.4. Battle of Cape Engaño

On October 24th, while the U.S. was attacking Kurita and dealing with the air strikes from Luzon, Vice Admiral Jisaburo Ozawa's Northern Force intercepted a misleading American communication of Admiral Kurita's withdrawal, and started to withdraw as well. However, Admiral Soemu Toyoda ordered Ozawa's forces to stop their retreat and attack with all means necessary. Admiral Halsey saw that he had an opportunity to destroy the last Japanese carrier forces in the Pacific, a blow that would cripple Japanese sea power and allow the U.S. Navy to attack the



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Japanese home islands. With a massive arsenal, Halsey's Third Fleet began to pursue the badly out-gunned northern forces of Ozawa. On the morning of October 25, Ozawa launched 75 planes to attack the Americans, but inflicted minimal damage. Most of the aircraft were shot down by U.S. covering patrols, while a handful of survivors made it to Luzon. At 8 a.m., 180 American fighters destroyed the remaining screen of 30 defensive aircraft, and then air strikes began and continued until evening, by which time the American aircraft had flown 527 sorties against the Northern Force and sunk three of Ozawa's carriers, the Zuikaku, Zuiho, Chiyoda, and the destroyer Akitsuki. The fourth carrier, Chitose, was disabled, as was the cruiser Tama. Ozawa was forced to transfer his flag to the Oyodo. With all the Japanese carriers sunk or disabled, the main targets remaining were the converted battleships Ise and Hyuga. Therefore, with word of heavy resistance near Samar, Halsey detached only a small force of cruisers and destroyers, under Rear Admiral Laurence T. DuBose, to sink the disabled Japanese ships. Only the Ise and Hyuga escaped and returned to Japan – where they were sunk at their moorings in 1945.

3.4.2.5. Battle of Samar

On October 25, 1944, Admiral Kurita passed through San Bernardino Strait at 3 a.m. and progressed southward along the coast of Samar. Under Admiral Thomas Kinkaid's command, three groups of the Seventh Fleet, each with six escort carriers, eight destroyers and destroyer escorts, would ultimately be responsible for stopping Kurita. Admiral Thomas



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Sprague's Task Unit Taffy 1, Admiral Felix Stump's Task Unit Taffy 2, and Admiral Clifton Sprague's Task Unit Taffy 3, led the way. Each escort carrier carried about 30 planes, comprising more than 500 aircraft in all. Incorrect communications led Admiral Kinkaid to believe that Admiral Willis A. Lee's Task Force 34 of battleships was guarding the San Bernardino Strait to the north, and that there would be no danger from that direction. The Japanese detected Taffy 3 at 6:45 a.m. and took the Americans completely by surprise. Then, with 18-inch guns, Kurita targeted the escort carriers for the fleet carriers – thinking that he had the whole of the American Third fleet in his sights. In defense, Admiral Sprague's destroyers began to unleash munitions, scattering the Japanese formations as their ships turned to avoid torpedoes. The Yamato found itself between two torpedoes on parallel courses, and for 10 minutes it headed away from the action, unable to turn back for fear of being hit. The American destroyers Hoel and Johnston, and destroyer escort Samuel B. Roberts, were sunk, while four others were damaged. However, they had provided enough time for Sprague to get his planes into the air. American fighter planes attacked with whatever they had aboard, including depth charges for some. With artillery raining down all around him, Sprague turned and fled south. The rear carrier Gambier Bay sank while most of the others were hit and damaged. Taffy 3 could now see the light as Taffy 2 appeared over the horizon, which forced Kurita to the north. The Japanese commander had suffered the loss of his heavy cruisers, the Chokai, Suzuya, and Chikuma, which had been sunk by Taffy 3's



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desperate sea and air attacks. With thoughts of perhaps once again steaming in the sea off Palawan, Kurita disengaged the Yamato, Haruna, Kongo and Nagato, followed by the few remaining cruisers and destroyers. As they turned and fled to the north and then west through the San Bernardino Strait under continuous air attack, the Nagato, Haruna and Kongo were severely damaged. The Imperial Japanese Navy had begun the battle with five battleships; when the remaining forces returned to Japan, only the Yamato was combat worthy.

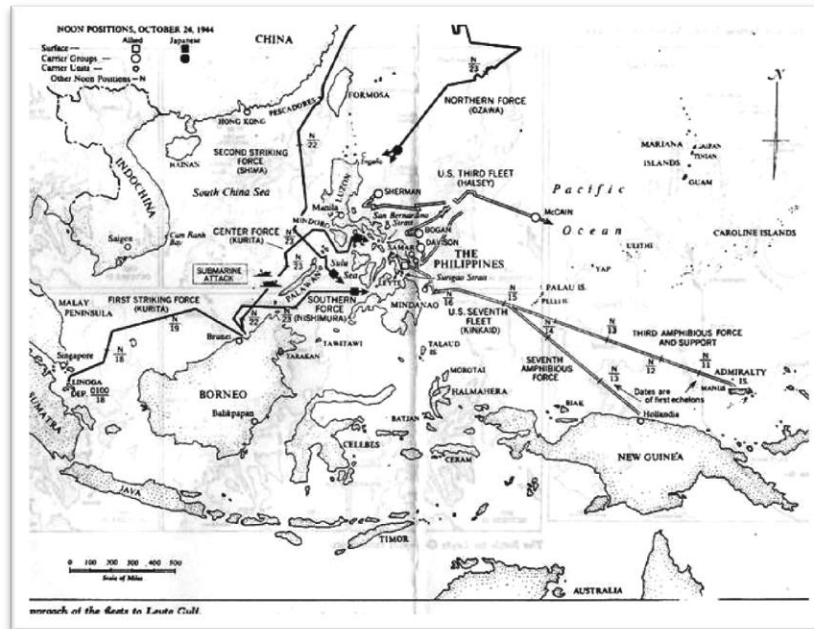
When the American Navy fought with the Japanese Navy, MacArthur's ground forces were moving on west and north in two directions. In mid-November, the U.S. military and the Japanese military were fighting on the northern tip of Leyte Island, "Sleep Ridge", and were in a deadlock. Later, the U.S. military broke through the Japanese defenses with heavy attack, seized "Sleep Ridge", and went into Limon. However, the Japanese military still held a tenacious defense of the entire Ormoc corridor. MacArthur proposed a bold plan: in a frontal attack he sent a force that landed in Ormoc, and suddenly attacked the rear of the Japanese military. Then Kruger and his soldiers took landing craft and destroyers, bypassed the detour to the west of the southern tip of Leyte Island, and landed three miles south of Ormoc. After fierce fighting, the U.S. forces captured Ormoc on July 10, 1944. After landing on Leyte, the American Congress awarded MacArthur, Marshall, Eisenhower, and Arnold as Generals of the Army; Leahy, King, Nimitz, and Halsey as Fleet Admirals of the Navy.



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Map # 4

The Battle of Leyte Gulf



(Lucinda DeWitt, Web)

3.4.3. The Battle of Luzon

In the Pacific battlefield, MacArthur began preparing to attack Luzon during the battle of Leyte, at high tide. The island of Mindoro was the last part of the plan to attack Luzon. On December 12, 1944, MacArthur's landing troops were attacked by the Japanese Air Force; the next day, they landed easily on Mindoro, and soon occupied two airports.

The way was now clear for the invasion of Luzon. In Leyte, MacArthur was preparing his last and biggest land battle. General Kruger would command his VI Division to attack on land. The two corps of the VI Division would land on Lingayen Gulf; the first army on the left, the second army on the right, marched to Manila. A small number of troops landed on Subic Bay and on the south of Manila Bay in order to block Bataan



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Peninsula and the Island of Corregidor, and to prepare to attack Manila from the south and the north. (Perret 312; Ch. 17).

The Battle of Luzon began at 8:00 a.m. on January 9, 1945. The attack on Luzon was code-named S-day and was carried out by the U.S. VI Army, commanded by General Krueger. Around 170,000 troops landed along a twenty-mile beachhead at the Lingayen Gulf during the first four days, while the I Corps protected their flanks. Having consolidated their beachhead, the XIV Corps, commanded by General Oscar Griswold, advanced southwards in the direction of Manila. The U.S. troops did not meet much resistance until they reached Clark Air Base on January 23rd. The fighting there was fierce and lasted until the end of January. Having captured the base, XIV Corps moved towards Manila. On January 15, a second amphibious landing was conducted by American forces 45 miles southwest of Manila. On January 31, two regiments of the 11th Airborne Division made an airborne assault and seized a bridge, then made their way towards Manila, too. The 1st Cavalry Division captured the bridge across Tuliahan River and proceeded to the city on February 3. They advanced into the city that evening, and the Battle of Manila was initiated. Ferocious fighting against the Japanese continued all over the island of Luzon in the following weeks as more U.S. troops landed on the island. Filipino resistance guerrilla soldiers also launched attacks on Japanese positions, securing several locations. By March the American forces had taken control of all strategically and economically important locations of Luzon. (Fu 237; Ch. 16).



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Map # 5

The Battle of Luzon



(Harold W. Nelson, Web)

3.4.4. The Battle of Manila

The Battle of Manila began on February 3, when U.S. I Cavalry Division, commanded by Major General Verne D. Mudge, advanced into the northern outskirts of Manila, capturing an important bridge across the Tullahan River, which separated the American troops from the city itself. In the early afternoon, a squadron of VIII Cavalry, started to push towards the campus of the University of Santo Tomas which had been converted by the Japanese into an internment camp for civilians. (Fu 244; Ch. 16).

As the American forces fought their way through the main gates, the Japanese, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Toshio Hayashi, gathered part of the internees together in the Education Building, as hostages, exchanging pot shots with the Americans and Filipinos. On February 4, they negotiated with the Americans to allow them to rejoin Japanese troops to the south of the city in exchange for the liberation of the



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hostages. The Filipinos and Americans agreed but only allowed them to carry their rifles, pistols and swords. On February 5, forty–seven Japanese were escorted out of the university to the part of town they had requested. But the Japanese were unaware that the area they had requested was near the American-occupied Malacañang Palace and soon afterwards were fired upon and several were killed, including Hayashi. (Fu 244; Ch. 16).

After the first American breakthrough on February 4, savage and ferocious fighting broke out throughout the city and lasted almost a month. The Battle of Manila soon became a series of vicious street-to-street and house–to–house combats. In the north, elements of the XIV Corps pushed south from Santo Tomas University toward the Pasig River. The 5th Cavalry made an attempt to capture the Quezon Bridge, which was the only crossing over the Pasig that the Japanese had not destroyed. As the first squadron approached the bridge, Japanese heavy machine guns opened fire from Quezon Boulevard and forced the cavalry to stop its advance, withdrawing until nightfall. But as the American and Filipino forces pulled back, the Japanese blew up the bridge. Then the U.S. 37th Infantry Division began to advance into Manila, and Griswold divided the northern section of the city into two sectors, with the 37th responsible for the western half and the 1st Cavalry Division responsible for the eastern sector. By February 8, elements of the 37th Division had cleared most of the Japanese pockets from their sector. The Japanese blew up buildings and military installations as they withdrew.

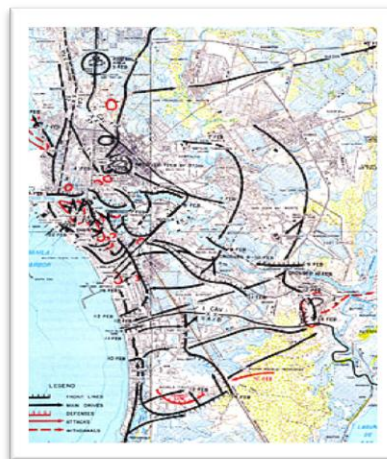


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Japanese marines and army units, under the command of Iwabuchi Sanji, at first resisted American infantrymen, but later faced direct fire from tanks, tank destroyers, and 105mm howitzers, which attacked one building after another and killed the Japanese troops concealed inside them. The fighting for Intramuros, where Iwabuchi held 4,000 civilians as hostages, raged on until February 28. After decimating the Japanese forces by aircraft bombing, American forces used artillery pieces to flush out the Japanese defenders. Nevertheless, the Sta. Lucia Barracks and Fort Santiago walls provided excellent cover. Less than 3,000 civilians escaped the assault, mostly women and children who had been released on February 23. Colonel Noguchi's soldiers and sailors had shot 1000 men and women, while the other hostages died during the American bombing. The last pocket of Japanese resistance, which was at the Finance Building, was wiped out by heavy artillery on March 3, 1944. (MacArthur 138; Ch. 3).

Map # 6

The Battle of Manila



(Harold W. Nelson, Web)



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3.4.5. Bataan and Corregidor Retaken

When the battle of Manila was still in progress, MacArthur began to regain Bataan Peninsula and the island of Corregidor, in order to avenge the Japanese who had forced him into abandoning Bataan Peninsula. On February 14, 1945, William Chase commanded two regiments which left from Iolani to go along the east coast of the south. The next day, two regiments met them from the south. On February 21, the Bataan Peninsula was retaken by the U.S. troops. (Fu 246; Ch. 16).

Map # 7

Bataan Peninsula retaken



(Harold W. Nelson, Web)

There were two regiments of more than 3,000 soldiers which landed on the island of Corregidor from the east and the west on February 16. By noon, two regiments had established a strong foothold, and began to attack the Japanese forces on the Bataan Peninsula. When the U.S. troops won the Bataan Peninsula, possession of the island of Corregidor was still uncertain. However, on February 28, the island of Corregidor was



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taken; the few Japanese soldiers who had stayed on the island escaped; others were killed by the U.S. forces. (Fu 248; Ch. 16).

Map # 8

The Island of Corregidor retaken



(Harold W. Nelson, Web)

3.5. The Vanguard of Anti-Communism and the Korean War

3.5.1. The Vanguard of Anti-Communism

MacArthur was a fighter for democracy and a veteran anti-communist. During his time as the Chief of Staff, he decided that the demonstration of the “Bonus Army” made by the Reds was a Communist conspiracy to overthrow the government. During World War II, he also disagreed with American government assistance to the Soviet Union³⁵ (USSR). After World War II, the world situation had profoundly changed. As the basis for cooperating disappeared, the confrontation of the U.S. and Britain against the Soviet Union was inevitable. The Soviet Union wanted to take

³⁵ Former federation of Communist states in Eastern Europe and northern and central Asia from 1922 until 1991. Moscow was its capital. Then the largest country in the world, the Soviet Union was the Communist superpower during the Cold War. Official name Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.



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advantage of the situation to expand communist influence after the war, for a world revolution, which would tend to show a great power of chauvinism. The U.S. and Britain, on the other hand, would have to contain the communist threat to defend the capitalist world system of power politics.

Concerning the Japanese occupation, the conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States of America had begun before the end of World War II. Finally, the United States of America did not care about the Soviet Union's warning to end Japanese occupation. In Japan, MacArthur did not like to read or hear anything about the communists; he prohibited the Japanese press to issue any report concerning communism. To encourage the Democratic policy, MacArthur worked through the Japanese government to eliminate all communist parties and people. He believed that only by abolishing communism would the world have peace. (MacArthur 221; Ch. 4).

3.5.2. The Korean War

Korea was originally a unified country before the Russo–Japanese War in 1905. After World War II, the Korean people were liberated under the control of Japan. Unfortunately, the Korean Peninsula was divided into parts. The independence of Korea was the main problem after World War II. However, the U.S.–Soviet Union confronted the problem of Korea. In this case, the United States of America directed a separate election and established the National Assembly in South Korea in May 1948; Syngman Rhee was the first president of the Republic of Korea. North Korea was



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against it; Kim Ri Sung was the first chairman of the People's Republic of Korea. As early as 1950, there was armed conflict on the Korean military demarcation line. As a result, on June 25, 1950, the Korean civil war began. The next day, President Truman issued a statement declaring that the United States of America would enter the Korean War. Truman sent an order to MacArthur to use the Navy and the Air Force of the Far East to attack the North Korean forces. The purpose of the action was to drive the North Korean forces away from South Korea. The reason why the United States of America quickly entered into the Korean civil war was a post-war policy of the implementation of Cold War in the Far East.

At the beginning of the Korean War, the Chinese government paid attention to the conflict. Chairman Mao Zedong³⁶ and other Chinese leaders held a meeting in Beijing to talk about the situation of the Korean War, and the possibility of entering the war. A few days later, the Chinese government warned the American government that China would become involved in the war. But, the American government did not need the warning.

Since MacArthur had the United Nations and the U.S. forces attack the North Korean forces, the situation was beneficial for South Korea. However, until August, the United Nations and the U.S. forces could not move one step. At the same time, MacArthur changed his plans and prepared for a landing in Inchon. He had thought a long time, and explained all his reasons to the Joint Chief of Staff. Finally, MacArthur

³⁶ Mao Zedong. 1893–1976. Chinese Communist leader and theorist.



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completed his project, and carried out the Inchon landing. After the Inchon landing, the situation of the Korean War changed; the United Nations and the U.S. forces moved up to the Korean military demarcation line. On October 3, 1950, the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai³⁷ warned the American government through the ambassador of India that if the U.S. forces crossed the 38th parallel, the Chinese forces would enter the war. The success of the Inchon landing turned the American government's head; they wanted to believe MacArthur's word to go ahead and attack North Korea and not worry about the Chinese government's warning. President Truman was not sure if the Chinese would enter the war. So, he decided to meet MacArthur on Wake Island. On October 15, 1950, President Truman and MacArthur took a meeting in Wake Island, and they talked about the situation of the Korean War, and the possibility of Chinese involvement in the war. (Yan 203; Ch. 3).

On October 19, 1950, the Chinese People's Volunteer Army crossed the Yalu River secretly into North Korea. The involvement of the Chinese was a surprise for MacArthur and the American government. After that MacArthur lost control of the war and the U.S. and the United Nations forces lost their advantage. After 1951 General Matthew B. Ridgway became the commander of the American Army and the United Nations Army. General Ridgway commanded two forces to attack the North Korean forces again and he won many battles.

³⁷ Zhou Enlai. 1898–1976. Chinese revolutionary and politician.



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MacArthur was always against American policy in the Far East, and he was always against President Truman. As a result, President Truman relieved General Douglas MacArthur of his command, and General Matthew B. Ridgway replaced him on April 11, 1951.

3.6. Chinese–American Relations

The People's Republic of China and the United States of America are two super powers nowadays. The relationship between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America is complex and multi-faceted.

3.6.1. Qing Dynasty

Since the Qing Dynasty, the relationships between the two countries have been precarious. In 1900, the Eight–Nation Alliance of Austria–Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America attacked the Beijing Legation Quarter for 55 days, and stole many valuable items.

3.6.2. World War II

During World War II, China was led by Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi)³⁸. At the beginning of World War II, the American government wanted to keep its neutral position with China, enjoy benefits in Asia, and have a good economic relationship with Japan. After Pearl Harbor, the American dream was threatened by the Japanese, and the United States of America asked the Chinese government to help fight against the Japanese fascists. Also, President Roosevelt sent General Joseph Warren

³⁸ Chiang Kai-shek. 1887–1975; Chinese military and political leader.



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Stilwell as the Chief of Staff of the Chinese military to help train Chinese military against the invasion of China by Japan.

After World War II, China established the Communist Party of China and called China the Republic of China in 1945; a civil war of China would begin. During the civil war of China, the American government gave the Chinese government weapons, money, and strategic materials, and sent many U.S. military advisors to help; American general George C. Marshall went to China to set up a truce between the Republic of China and the Communist Party of China in 1946, but the proposal quickly lost momentum. Finally, the Communist Party of China won the civil war and drove Chiang Kai-shek from the Chinese mainland onto Taiwan. Mao Zedong established the People's Republic of China in 1949 on mainland China, while Chiang Kai-shek established the Republic of China in Taiwan.

3.6.3. The relationship between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America

3.6.3.1. Opposition Time

The People's Republic of China was established on October 1, 1949. The United States of America did not formally recognize the People's Republic of China for 30 years after its founding. Instead, the American government maintained diplomatic relations with the Republic of China in Taiwan. The American government only recognized the Republic of China as the legal Chinese government in the world. Also, the United States of



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America sent the American Naval Seventh Fleet and military advisor mission to help strengthen the power of the Republic of China.

On June 25, 1950, the Korean War began. The U.S. Army, with the Union Nations Army, conquered North Korea and bombarded the Chinese–North Korean border. At the beginning of the Korean War, the Chinese government warned the American government that the Chinese would enter the war to defend North Korea. The Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai protested and warned the United States of America and the Union Nations about the possibility of attack; however, the American government did not take heed. The Chinese People’s Volunteer Army crossed the Yalu River into North Korea on October 19, 1959. The Korean War lasted from October 25 until July 27, 1952. The United States of America used all weapons except the atomic bomb; the United States of America forced 15 countries to enter the war, sent \$ 7,300 thousand dollars in war materials, and spent \$ 830 billion dollars. Finally, the United States of America and the Union Nations lost the war.

The Vietnam War was another war between the People’s Republic of China and the United States of America. The chairman of Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh, solicited China in 1949 to help the Vietnam army. Ma Zedong accepted his request and sent a lot of military advisors to Vietnam. The American force launched the “Rolling Thunder” mission in Vietnam; then the Chinese government sent Chinese military to North Vietnam to fight against the American force. During the Vietnam War, the Americans lost



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billions of dollars, 58,209 soldiers and officers died. In 1973, all American troops retired from the Vietnam War. (Yan 541; Ch. 8).

3.6.3.2. Improvement Time

In April 1971, the Chinese table tennis delegation invited the American table delegation to China; this event opened the door of the 22-year China–U.S.A. closed relationship and was known by the international media as the “Ping–Pong diplomacy.”

On July 9, 1971, President Nixon’s National Security Adviser, Henry Alfred Kissinger³⁹, arrived secretly in Beijing, in order to talk about President Nixon’s visit to China; Kissinger and Zhou Enlai discussed the normalization of relations between the two countries, and the two sides exchanged views on issues of concern. Kissinger was pleased with the secret visit, and said he hoped friendship could be established. The results of the visit exceeded the original expectations, and Kissinger successfully completed the secret mission. On July 1971, the Chinese government published an announcement concerning Kissinger’s visit to China, and this publication shocked the world. (Wei Shiyan)

³⁹ Kissinger, Henry Alfred. 1923. German–born American diplomat; 1973 Nobel Peace Prize.



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Picture # 38

Chairman Mao Zedong received Henry Kissinger



(Le Si ,Web)

On February 21, 1972, American President Nixon and his party arrived in Beijing, China; thus, began the 7-day historic visit. During the visit, President Nixon met Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai. The two sides exchanged views about the international situation and the China-U.S.A. relations. On February 28, 1972, through repeated negotiations, the two sides issued a “Joint Communiqué” in Shanghai.



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Picture # 39

President Nixon and Premier Zhou Enlai in Beijing airport



(Lin Bin, Web)

Picture # 40

President Nixon and Chairman Mao Zedong



(Ma Jing, Web)

In the Communiqué, both nations pledged to work toward the full normalization of diplomatic relations. The United States of America



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acknowledged the People's Republic of China's position that all Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait maintain that there was only one China and that Taiwan was part of China. The statement enabled the United States of America and the People's Republic of China to temporarily set aside the issue of Taiwan and to open mutual trade and communication. (Yang Li Jie).

On January 1, 1979, the United States of America and the People's Republic of China established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. From January 28 to February 5, the Chinese vice Premier Deng Xiaoping visited the United States of America by the invitation of President Jimmy Carter. From 1979, the two countries began a new period of diplomatic relations. Until 1989, there was a period of rapid development of bilateral relations.

Picture # 41

Vice premier Deng Xiaoping and President Jimmy Carter



(Shi Xi, Web)



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3.6.4. Positive and Negative Factors of the Growth Stage

3.6.4.1. Positive Factors Concerning:

- First, the leaders met more frequently than in the past, which helped to eliminate misunderstanding, increase understanding, enhance mutual trust, and promote cooperation.
- Second, two-way trade and investment between the two countries encouraged the rapid growth of trade. The United States of America became China's main foreign investor in China. Chinese companies began investing in the United States of America; there was development of economic and trade relations and the stable development of bilateral political relations as an important basis for good relations.
- Third, at the international level, the two countries worked for counter-terrorism, nuclear non-proliferation, to combat smuggling and drug trafficking, and to prevent diseases such as SARS and Avian flu, and to promote other non-traditional security areas of effective cooperation.
- Fourth, President Bush repeatedly reiterated his adherence to a "one China" policy and to oppose Taiwan independence in order to maintain peace between the Taiwan Strait and the Asian Pacific region.
- Fifth, the two parliaments, think tanks, and the media began to work towards enhancing mutual understanding and promoting mutually beneficial cooperation.



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3.6.4.2. Negative Factors Concerning:

- First, some people still have the United States Cold War mentality concerning China–U.S.A. relations. Such people say Chinese and Americans have different values. The media hypes up the differences between two countries. The phrase, “China–U.S.A., mutual opponents” is always heard; the mutual understanding between the two peoples has affected the attitude of these people.
- Second, China’s rapid economic development over the last 20 years has caused in the U.S. positive and negative reactions. On the one hand some Americans have welcomed the business, political, and intellectual community. However, other Americans believe that China’s development will pose a “potential threat” to the U.S. The situation is confusing, and even the U.S. government’s China policy is inconsistent concerning President Bush’s China–U.S.A. relations as being a “very important and complex relationship.” Deputy Secretary of State Mr. Zoellick talks about the “stakeholders” to express U.S. relations with China. The two statements imply doubts concerning future China–U.S.A. relations.

3.6.4.3. The Prospect of the People’s Republic of China–United States of America Relations in the Twenty–First Century

The 21st century will be a brand new epoch in human history. The safeguarding of world peace and the promotion of the common development of mankind will be the prominent features of this new century. In the new century, the Asia–Pacific region’s economic



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development will have a new highlight. The U.S. remains the world's number one power in high-tech and is far ahead on overall national strength; China and India are rapidly developing to form new world economic power. Concerning Japanese economy, after 10 years in the doldrums, there has been some progress. It is believed that the Asia-Pacific region under the 21st century geopolitical integration and coordination of development will have far-reaching effects on all of mankind. In the context of China-U.S.A. relations in the 21st century, the two countries face major choice opportunities. Will they choose confrontation or cooperation, to decide the fate of the Asia-Pacific region and the world? In this important historical moment, the leaders of the two big countries, the People's Republic of China and the United States of America have gathered in Washington to improve future relations and to reach a consensus on many major issues of global significance. Of course, it is evident that the two sides still differ in many respects, but compared to their common strategic interests, the differences and contradictions are in a secondary position. With proper communication, these differences and contradictions will not become obstacles to constructive cooperation. (Yang Wen Chang)



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Picture # 42

Chairman Hu Jintao and President Barak Obama



(Guan Xiaomeng, Web)



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CHAPTER IV

THE LEGACY OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN AISA AND THE FAR EAST

4. The Influence of Asia and the Far East on General Douglas

MacArthur

After his studies at West Point, Douglas MacArthur went into the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In the spring of 1904, Douglas MacArthur met two important Filipinos – Manuel Quezon, and Sergio Osmena⁴⁰, who formed a deep friendship with Douglas MacArthur, especially during World War II when their destinies were linked.

In November 1905, Arthur MacArthur and Douglas MacArthur spent almost nine months in China, in Hong Kong, in Singapore, in Myanmar, in Thailand, in Vietnam, in India, and in Java. This long trip widened Douglas MacArthur's views and increased his knowledge. The trip was one of the most important experiences in his life. Douglas MacArthur was full of praise about the lands, the industry, the interesting cultures, and the long histories of the countries. His comments on his visit are the following:

The Far East has an unimaginable attraction for me, and it has had a deep influence on me all my life. Half of the people of the world are living there, and raw material and more than half of manufactured products, which will maintain the life of later generations, are from there. I can

⁴⁰ Filipino statesman, founder of the Nationalist Party (Partido Nacionalista) and president of the Philippines from 1944 to 1946.



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see clearly the future of the United States of America. The United States of America cannot exist without Asia and its peripheral islands. One day, Asia will have numerous people, and will be well-developed economically; the future life of the United States of America will rely more on relations with the Far East, not so much upon the blood relationship and the faith in the old link of Europe.

(MacArthur 18; Ch. 1).

Douglas MacArthur did not forget about his interest in the Far East; when he was the Rector of West Point, he ordered his men to hang up a map of Asia, and to let all cadets study it. Since the 1920s, his personal destiny had been closely connected to the history of the United States of America in the Far East, and he was greatly affected by the American–Asian relationship in this region.

4.1. Reorganization of the Philippines

The Chief of Staff, General Douglas MacArthur, went to the Philippines immediately and became the American military advisor to the Philippines. Before leaving office, MacArthur's whereabouts was hard to determine. He had just turned 55 years old, there were nine years left before his retirement. He continued to act as a military commander. However, as the Army's highest officer, he agreed to settle for a lower office; this fact would reduce his rank. His successor would feel awkward. However, MacArthur was full of the pioneering spirit; he enjoyed the power and liked the difficulties of his position.



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The situation of his station in the Philippines was a satisfactory solution. In November 1935, the Philippines agreed to the U.S. Congress passing the Tydings–McDuffie Act of the previous year; the Philippines would become an independent country. MacArthur's old friend Manuel E. Quezon had become the undisputed leader of the Philippines, and he was the first elected President of the Federation of the Philippines. Quezon spent all his life fighting for the independence of the Philippines; he realized that in moving towards independence the federal government of the Philippines must have its own army, and it could not always be under the protection of the United States of America. Therefore, while visiting Washington, he invited MacArthur to the Philippines to be his military advisor, to help him build an army and to make out homeland defense planning. MacArthur accepted the invitation immediately, with pleasure, and got the approval of President Roosevelt. There were two benefits for MacArthur:

- ★ First, it satisfied MacArthur's hunger for power, his delight in difficulties. And it also enabled him to avoid the embarrassing situation in the low post.
- ★ Second, it could keep the U.S. Army from the Army of MacArthur. The Philippines government would pay him \$ 3,000 per month; meanwhile, the U.S. Army could continue to pay his wages.

MacArthur and his party went to Manila by boat in early October. The group was large; it included his 83 year old mother, Mrs. Mary Pinckney MacArthur; the widow of his brother, Arthur, Mary MacArthur; Dr. Howard



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Hurt, who always took care of MacArthur's mother, his old assistant and right-hand man, Eisenhower; the classmate of Eisenhower, Major James Oder; his personal entourage and private secretary, Captain Thomas Davies. During the voyage, MacArthur met a 37-year-old unmarried woman, Joan Mary, who became his wife. On December 3, 1935, MacArthur's mother died. He was sad and mentally depressed. He wrote in his memoirs, ***"We were sincere for so many years; mother and friendship are over."*** (MacArthur 65; Ch. 5).

On March 15, 1935, Manuel E. Quezon became officially the Federal President of the Philippines. Then MacArthur, Eisenhower and other American military advisors embarked on plans to set up the Philippine Army. The plan was basically to have the Swiss Army as a small standing army, every year training 40,000 Philippine military; thus, the Philippines would have a total of 40 million people in 40 divisions of strength, making it capable in military defense when the Philippines gained full independence in 1946. Moreover, the plan was prepared to build a contingent of 250 combat aircrafts in the Air Force and a composition of 50 torpedo boats of the navy, and it would establish a military academy the same as at West Point. For this perfect project, MacArthur was confident, ***"By 1946, I will make the Pacific Islands like Switzerland; any aggressor will have to pay 50 million people, before three years, and 50 billion dollars in costs to conquer it. These islands must hold."*** (Li 130; Ch. 4).

Before the completion of the above plan, the "Orange Plan" would remain in force. This program was the U.S. Navy's Joint Committee for the



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anti-war against Japan, in defense of the Philippines, and it was established in 1922. In addition, it was a naval war plan. The point was once the Luzon⁴¹ sea power was attacked by the enemy, the U.S. troops guarding the island would adhere to the support of the Asian sub-fleet for six months, delay the enemy's actions, and then retreat to the mountainous Bataan Peninsula and the fortress islands of Corregidor to receive more assistance to prevent the enemy from entering Manila Bay⁴². Meanwhile, the U.S. Navy received local community support, and would force a decisive battle with the enemy. (Richard Pryce).

The U.S. Navy was very much interested in this plan, and they often practiced according to it. But it was hard to say how much the plan was feasible because the Japanese took over many islands after World War I, such as the Caroline Islands and the Gilbert Islands, and these islands had belonged to the U.S. Navy fleets had to pass through the Philippines. In other words, the U.S. Navy fleet had to go through the Pacific under the enemy's land-based aircraft. For this plan, the Army planners were questioned. As the Chief of Staff, MacArthur also was not interested in the "Orange Plan." Although everyone knew the weaknesses of the plan, the U.S. military had not proposed a viable new program to replace the "Orange Plan." So, the program had been pursued by the U.S. military strategy firm in the Philippines.

⁴¹ The largest island in the Philippines, in the northern part of the country.

⁴² The bay of the South China Sea in the northern Philippines, on Luzon Island.



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A plan was formulated for the Philippine Army by MacArthur, to be the supplement of the “Orange Plan”. It would combine U.S. support and defense of the Philippines. In this sense, MacArthur’s plan was logical and practical, but in reality it was to implement the other plan. To accomplish this plan it would cost \$ 8,000,000 per year; the debt would be borne by the government of the Philippines, the form of loan would come from the U.S. sale of military equipment or by price. However, many Filipinos disagreed with the high cost and were against increasing taxes. Washington was questioned about the plan, and did not support it. Some people worried that it would cause serious concern for the Japanese, and others thought that, trained and armed, the Philippines could be a dangerous foe that could cause the kind of armed rebellion that took place in 1899. (Fu 66; Ch. 5).

In 1936, MacArthur was awarded the title of the Philippines Army Marshal by President Quezon. At the beginning, MacArthur did not wish to accept the title, but later he accepted the position. When he took over the role of the Philippines Army Marshal from Quezon, MacArthur said, ***“Only those who live with people are not afraid of death.”*** (MacArthur 30; Ch. 1). He designed funny Marshal clothing for himself; it was snow white with gold trim. He made it fine, and hung below it the red decoration inlaid with four stars. When he was wearing his Marshal clothes in the public eye, some critics ridiculed him as “the Napoleon of Luzon”, and “the dictator of the Latin American ‘banana’.” (Perret 140; Ch. 8).



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On July 7, 1937, Japanese fascists created the “Lu Gou Bridge Incident” and launched a comprehensive long-planned invasion of China. President Quezon felt misgivings concerning Japan. Nevertheless, Quezon’s attitude changed, so that MacArthur was shocked. They had a heated argument, but to no avail.

On February 21, 1938, Joan gave birth to a son for MacArthur when he was 58 years old. They called the son Arthur; this was the fourth Arthur in MacArthur’s family. Arthur the Fourth was MacArthur’s first and only child. In 1939, Arthur the Fourth could walk and talk. The child was lovely; the MacArthur couple loved him very much. Ever since the birth of his son, everybody discovered that MacArthur had changed a lot and had become easily accessible. People no longer turned away from him. MacArthur was a husband with loyal feelings, and also a doting father. He had high hopes for his son. Once, he prayed,

***Build me a son, O Lord, who will be strong enough to
know when he is weak, and brave enough to face himself
when he’s afraid; one who will be proud and unbending
in honest defeat, and humble and gentle in victory.”***

***Build me a son, whose wishes will not take the place of
deeds; a son who will know Thee – and that to know
himself is the foundation of knowledge.***

***Lead him, I pray, not in the path of ease and comfort, but
under the stress and spur of difficulties and challenge.***



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Here let him learn to stand up in the storm; here let him learn compassion for those who fail.

Build me a son whose heart will be clear, whose goal will be high; a son who will master himself before he seeks to master other men; one who will reach into the future, and never forget the past.

And after all these things are his, add, I pray enough of a sense of humor, so that he may always be serious. Give him humility, so that he may always remember the simplicity of true greatness, the open mind of true wisdom, and the meekness of true strength. Then, I, his father, will dare to whisper, "I have not lived in vain."

(MacArthur 38; Ch. 1).

MacArthur carefully trained a small number for the Philippine Army whose annual goal was to have 40,000 people trained. He had trained 135,000 troops at the end of 1940. At the same time, his chief of staff, Colonel Eisenhower, actively participated in the establishment of military schools and the formation of the Air Force, but his work did not progress well. Until the end of 1940, the Philippine Air Force only had 40 outdated aircrafts and 100 pilots. Navy construction was worse. There were only two torpedo boats from the United Kingdom (UK), and six were from the United States of America.

MacArthur used this poor force to plan the Philippine defense forces



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plan. One day, someone said to him, “what will you worry about if the Philippines falls into Japanese hands? You have given the best of your personal effort.” MacArthur responded, ***“For me personally, I will not fail. The world tomorrow is heavily dependent on the success here. The islands may not control the Pacific’s gateway, even not lock the door. But for the U.S. the Philippines really is the key to open the lock. I won’t let this key be lost.”*** (MacArthur 50; Ch. 1).

Picture # 43

**General Douglas MacArthur took command of Philippine forces,
Zabalan Field, 15 August 1941.**



(Narratives of a Novice, Web)

4.2. Reorganization of Japan

After World War II, MacArthur became the Supreme Allied Commander, and he became the supreme ruler of 70 million Japanese citizens. According to his words, after the surrender, the material and spiritual life of the Japanese completely collapsed. Thus, his mission was not only to enforce the occupation of Japan, and to rebuild an almost



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totally destroyed country, but also to transform Japan according to American standards, and to make it become a U.S. loyal ally in the Far East, a democratic fortress. MacArthur originally was a professional soldier, but he had to become an economist, a political scientist, an engineer, a general manager, an educator, and even a theologian. He made Japan into a militaristic society; it changed into a large laboratory, which would far exceed the potential of destruction and punishment proposed by Japanese war criminals. If his experiment was successful, he would prove to be the most outstanding occupier in history. (Perret 370; Ch. 20).

For this experiment, MacArthur worked day and night. He rarely had holidays. Christmas and Easter were no exception. His daily life was very routine. That is, he worked at the embassies, in his office and made the rounds every day.

Picture # 44

**General Douglas MacArthur arriving
at Atsugi Air Base, Japan, August 30, 1945.**



(Ed Godziszewski, Web)



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4.2.1. Demilitarization Reform

The first mission was the demilitarization of Japan to destroy Japanese forces. At the end of World War II, there were approximately 7,000,000 Japanese soldiers that needed to be released. There were more than 400 million overseas. MacArthur reformed the ex-Navy headquarters into military personnel to do this work. Moreover, the military personnel released 1,000,000 Chinese and Korean workers who were caught during World War II by Japan. He ordered the American Eighth Group Army to destroy the Japanese military equipment. They spent months searching for the weapons. They blew up the ammunition depot, burned the aircrafts, threw the infantry weapons into the sea, closed military factories, destroyed the navy base and military airfields, and other military facilities, worth billions of dollars. (Fu 286; Ch. 19).

4.2.2. Liberalization Reform

On October 4, 1945, the Allied headquarters issued a “DIRECTIVE ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF FREEDOM”, and demanded the Japanese government lift immediately all restrictions on political, civil and religions rights of the citizens. He ordered the abolition of repression and the suppression of all bad laws; the release of all political prisoners in the strict sense, the dissolution of all institutions and of the gendarmerie. Six days after, the new prime minister visited MacArthur; during the interview, MacArthur proposed five elements for reform:



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1. To grant citizenship to Japanese women, so that they, as the members of the state, would bring a direct benefit to Japan for the national well-being of the new political thinking.
2. To encourage workers to establish labor unions, to help them become a powerful instrument of public opinion; to protect workers from exploitation and oppression, and to raise their standard of living.
3. To make schools more open to liberal education, so that people could use the practical knowledge to plan their future development.
4. To abolish secret interrogation and abuse under the terror system; to protect people from arbitrary, oppressive and unfair treatment. A justice system would be set up instead. It would adhere to freedom of thought, freedom of expression, and religious freedom.
5. To bring about the democratization of the Japanese economic institutions in order to achieve development; to help ensure wide distribution of income, production, and trade by restraining business monopolies.

For the liberation of women, MacArthur was proud to talk about his idea. He wrote in his memoirs, ***“Concerning all the reforms under the occupation authorities in Japan, I am especially happy that the status of women has changed too.”*** (MacArthur 170; Ch. 4). Indeed, Japanese women were out of the house. They started work in places where before they had never set foot; and some even became police officers. They actively participated in trade unions, they received equal pay to men; they were granted the right to take maternity leave. In universities, they could



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study with males in the same school; they received the same quality of education. The law on marriage and family was built on the basis of gender equality, on the abolition of discrimination against women in all aspects.

4.2.3. Religious Changes

The Japanese religion was Shinto⁴³. The Shinto system evolved from the primitive religion of Japan, initially as the main content of ancestor worship, belief in many gods, especially the sun god Huangzu God – Amaterasu. The Emperor was considered to be a descendant of Amaterasu, and was its representative on earth. The God of the imperial system was called “God Emperor One”. The Japanese militarists used this religion to incite nationalist fanaticisms, and they made Japan the center of the religion. Shinto was established as the ruling ideology of the “Greater East Asian New Order”, and it claimed that for each of the subjects the highest goal in life was to die for the Emperor of Allegiance; a man would become a deity after death in that way.

In order to eradicate the ideological basis banned by the Japanese militarists, MacArthur and the Allied headquarters ordered the Japanese government to ban the protection of Shinto, through support and funding on December 15, 1945. They hoped the Emperor himself would come forward to declare that he was not God. On January 1, 1946, the Emperor published the New Year’s message, “An Ordinary Declaration”, he

⁴³ It was a Japanese religion in which devotees worship and make offerings to numerous gods and spirits associated with the natural world.



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declared, ***“You and I have always seen the relationships between people based on mutual trust and love. This relationship is not a simple real estate born of myths and legends; it is not enshrined by the Emperor. The Japanese people more than other nations are destined to rule the world because of their utopian concept.”*** (Fu 289; Ch. 19). On the same day, MacArthur also issued the New Year message, the “Ordinary Declaration” of the Emperor was welcomed, and the Emperor signed for democratization of Japanese people. The Emperor promised he would play a guiding role. Meanwhile, he declared, ***“Militarism and feudalism have detained the minds and bodies of Japanese people; now the shackles are released, the mind control and abuse of education no longer exists. Now everyone enjoys the right to religious freedom and freedom of speech without unreasonable suppression.”*** (MacArthur 148; Ch. 4). Soon, all related publicity materials of Shinto markers, monuments, and festivals were banned or removed.

MacArthur invited U.S. Christian missionaries to Japan, in order to completely change the Japanese people’s minds, in the hope that Christianity could make major inroads against Shinto.

4.2.4. Purging Militarism and Trying War Criminals

On January 4, 1946, the Allied headquarters submitted a cleaning up program to the Japanese government; seven categories of people were cited in the request for “removal and cleaning up.”

★ First category, war criminals were to be taken care of.



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- ★ Second category, professional soldiers and the Army and Navy Special Police and officials were to be removed.
- ★ Third category, extreme nationalism, violence, secret doctrines, and key patriotic organizations were to be removed.
- ★ Fourth category, people involved in major political parties, political organizations and large wing groups would be removed.
- ★ Fifth category, Japan's financial institutions would be developed and expanded.
- ★ Sixth category, the Chief Executive would be under control in a balanced manner along with other government officials.
- ★ Seventh category, other Militarists and Extreme Nationalists.

All people above were requested to be removed from public office, deprived of their power, and its influence on politics. Japanese people were shocked by this large cleanup project. A total of about 200 thousand people were discharged from public employment, about 1300 political or semi-political members of the ultra-nationalist groups were disbanded. These 200 thousand people were not a small number, and most of them were educated and talented people. MacArthur later wrote, ***“I’m thinking that this approach may not be wise because it tends to lose many talented politicians, and they may form a new Japan. In the process it will be very difficult to have them replaced.”*** (Perret 378; Ch. 20). Anyway, this kind of cleaning was necessary at that time; it was a way of purifying the Japanese political circles; many new comers had no poetical



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blemish when they came to power, and could play an important role in promoting reform.

On January 19, 1946, the Allied headquarters issued a special circular that announced the establishment of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East for Japanese war criminals on trial. On May 3, 1946, the Far East International Military Tribunal was set up for a formal hearing in Tokyo, and twenty-eight major war criminals were prosecuted. The trials continued until November 12, 1948, during which two people died and one prisoner's trial ended due to illness. Finally, Hideki Tojo and other seven war criminals were sentenced to death; sixteen were sentenced to life imprisonment, and two received set terms for imprisonment.

4.2.5. Constitutional Reform

The Constitution was the most important and difficult part of the occupation time. At the beginning, the first premier gave the new constitutional amendment draft to MacArthur. However, the basis of the draft was from the original Constitution of the Empire; it still maintained the rule of the Emperor. MacArthur could not accept this draft. He personally led the movement to amend the proposal, and he proposed amendments for three principles:

1. The Emperor would be at the head of the state on the hereditary throne; however, the Emperor would exercise the functions of the Constitution to reflect the basic will of the Japanese people.



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2. Japan would abolish the use of state power to wage war; war would not be a means of settling disputes; Japan would not have the right to continue maintaining the army for war purposes.
3. The abolition of the feudal system of Japan; power would not be hereditary.

Finally, the introduction of the draft constitution was called the “MacArthur Draft.” In fact, this draft was a combination of the U.S. system and the British system. The Emperor was to continue as a symbol of Japanese unity and culture, somewhat like the Queen of England in Britain’s democracy, but without any political authority whatsoever. The Constitution established a separation of powers just as in the U.S. government system. (MacArthur 140; Ch. 4).

The promulgation of the new constitution would protect the Japanese modern bourgeois democracy in a smooth transition. It had played a significant role in the revival of post-war Japan. The Constitution made important provisions in the state political system. The purpose was to give up war and the armed forces of Japan. The spirit of reform touched nearly every aspect of Japanese society, including the establishment of local councils, local self-government, and local police agencies. The idea was to implement a local self-government system that would change the centralized feudal system of the past time. To implement the national civil service system, nationals could elect and dismiss civil servants; thus the past was eradicated. There was no longer a strong official military system. Furthermore, the most important factor was that the new Constitution



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maximized the implementation of national constitutional provisions in the protection of national rights, and it combined with the real situation of Japan to enrich and expand; thus it became the most detailed constitution on national rights of all capitalist countries.

After the first parliamentary election, Japan was facing a serious food crisis. From the beginning of the year, food shortages forced people to desperation; they took to the streets in protest demonstrations. In front of the demonstrators, MacArthur promised the following: ***“As long as I am the Supreme Commander, I will not let a Japanese starve to death.”*** (MacArthur 168; Ch. 4). At the same time, he asked Washington to transport the grain stocks of the U.S. military’s Pacific Region to Japan. However, the U.S. government had many questions for him. In response, MacArthur had his own reason for complaining, and he warned the U.S. government, ***“Give me bread, or give me bullets.”*** (MacArthur 169; Ch. 4). Finally, he got bread, and fulfilled his promise; he won the admiration and trust of all Japanese people. After the food crisis, all Japanese people started to feel hope, and gradually MacArthur seemed to be holy in the people’s eyes. In their eyes, the Emperor was their eternal spiritual support, and MacArthur was someone to be respected; MacArthur seemed to be like General Shogun⁴⁴ had been.

⁴⁴ Shogun was a hereditary military commander in feudal Japan who ruled the country under the nominal rule of an emperor between the years 1192 and 1867.



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4.2.6. Land Reform

Before World War II, the land system was a parasitic landlord system. About half of the arable land was concentrated in the hands of a few landlords. At the beginning of the occupation, MacArthur determined the policy of the liberation for peasants. In June 1946, MacArthur put forward his own land reform program to the Japanese government. The program provided that the state would take over all the leased lands which were not used by the landowners, and it would sell the lands in installments; the landlord could only keep four acres, each farmer could not have more than 4.2 acres. The remaining property would be sold for currency. Until 1950, a total of about 500 million acres of lands were acquired, more than 475 million tenant households bought the lands, and more than 85% of arable lands went to farmers' hands. Thus a cleanup of the feudal land system took place, breaking the Japanese position of farmers from the economic shackles of slavery. There was liberation of the rural productive forces, mobilized by the enthusiasm of the peasants. It opened up true emancipation for the development of agriculture in Japan, and set forth a new foundation for the economic reconstruction of Japan. (Fu 298; Ch. 19).

4.2.7. Economic Changes

In the economic sphere, MacArthur's major reform was in the Japanese banking system, in the financial system, the tax system, and in other aspects; he also established a normal and healthy functioning of the economy through supporting facilities. He set up the Bank of Japan under



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the autonomy of the central financial institution; the financial power was entirely under the Diet⁴⁵ and under the nation's supervision; the system was established mainly from direct and indirect taxes supplemented by the new tax system. (Perret 384; Ch. 20).

4.2.8. Educational Reform

During the pre-war and wartime of Japan, the government centralized control of schools in a strict and discriminatory manner. The textbooks were full of emperor worship, militarism, and extreme nationalism. The aim was strict indoctrination of young people to control them, to make them dependent and passive. Then MacArthur was able to abolish militaristic education at the beginning of the occupation; school education would aid liberalization in the adoption of a democratic national government to change the educational system to mold the Japanese character to be able to enjoy life, to long for freedom and peace, and to instill a sense of independence in the personalities of the new generation.

In January 1946, MacArthur asked Washington to send an educational mission to Japan to the Allied headquarters for education reform in Japan with respect to the future of specific policies and measures. The mission arrived in March, and submitted a report to MacArthur at the end of the month. The report pointed out that educational reform in Japan would bring the respect for human rights and equal opportunities, to cultivate diversity, spontaneity and creativity in the Japanese people. Therefore,

⁴⁵ It is a legislative assembly in some countries such as Japan.



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according to the report, MacArthur proposed his educational reform program:

- ★ To greatly reduce the administrative management of the ministry of education.
- ★ To work through local education by decentralization.
- ★ The implementation of the “six, three, three, four” new academic structure system; the original six–year compulsory education system changed to a nine–year program.
- ★ A single–track system of education was instituted. Everyone had the right to study at the university.

In April, MacArthur approved and published the program, and ordered the Japanese government to formally introduce the new educational system the next year. In March 1947, the Japanese government issued a new law of education. The new Education Act was passed. The pre–war bourgeoisie of landowners was ended; extreme nationalism ended; the new Education Act brought a new way of thinking. It set the U.S. up as a model; it was modern bourgeoisie in nature; it respected the value and dignity of the individual, and aimed to cultivate a spirit of full independence and social peace through educational reform. Japanese students for the first time enjoyed the intellectual primary purpose of education; MacArthur’s Education Act completely changed the character and inclination of young people of Japan. (Fu 300; Ch. 19).



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CONCLUSION

MACARTHUR'S DEATH AND ENDURING LEGACY

In Tokyo, the Japanese radio broadcasted that President Truman had dismissed General Douglas MacArthur from his command. The message had not yet arrived in MacArthur's hands. MacArthur was suddenly sluggish when he heard the news. For awhile, he looked blankly at his wife, and leaving the scene of gentle people who could hear his voice he said, "Joan, we will finally go home." On April 16, 1951, MacArthur's family left Japan to return to the United States of America. On April 19, 1951, MacArthur gave a speech at Capitol Hill. There, MacArthur gave his well-known most successful, best, most touching speech – his Capitol Hill speech. MacArthur was invited to West Point in May 1962 to receive the Sylvanus Thayer Award, granted to those Americans who have performed outstanding service to the country. It was there that he delivered his last and famous "Duty, Honor, Country" speech. On April 5, 1964, Douglas MacArthur died at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C.

MacArthur passed away leaving an enduring legacy in the pages of American history. He was the most talented military strategist of all time. MacArthur suffered the worst defeat, but always learned lessons from his defeat, and analyzed them; he reorganized all his strategies and created new ones; he used them in war combats. MacArthur's greatest performance for future generations was not the use of his troops in World War II, but rather the implementation of democratic reform in Japan. During his occupation, MacArthur got the Japanese Emperor's power into



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his hands, and used every means possible to make sure the Japanese would get rid of feudalism and dictatorship. At this point, MacArthur was a hero with a broad, long-term view; he brought capitalist democracy to Japan, and created new Japanese politics and social rules after World War II.

SUGGESTIONS

This thesis is according to the true history of General Douglas MacArthur; all the contents are true and accurate.

I do not wish every reader who reads this thesis to imitate the personality of General Douglas MacArthur; everybody has his/her own personality; the imitation of another person would cause a person to lose personal characteristics.

As an ex-soldier of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force, I wanted like all of you to know about the Chinese Army and the Chinese soldier. I want to tell you that the life of a soldier will show you "wealth". This "wealth" is responsibility and strong willpower, traits that belong to the Chinese soldier.

Many events have taken place in the last century, and have influenced two or three generations. Nowadays, we live in a new age. We have a comfortable life, and many countries live in peace. We know and remember what happened in the last century, but the next generation may, or may not take advantage of past victories. I hope the new age people read this thesis although it is not perfect one. This thesis is only a small



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part of international history. However, it could help people understand our world of the past.

Finally to end my thesis, I want to present the famous and moving “Duty, Honor, Country” speech of General Douglas MacArthur in the ceremony of honors at West Point in 1962:

General Westmoreland, General Grove, distinguished guests, and gentlemen of the Corps!

As I was leaving the hotel this morning, a doorman asked me, "Where are you bound for, General?" And when I replied, "West Point," he remarked, "Beautiful place. Have you ever been there before?"

No human being could fail to be deeply moved by such a tribute as this [Thayer Award]. Coming from a profession I have served so long, and a people I have loved so well, it fills me with an emotion I cannot express. But this award is not intended primarily to honor a personality, but to symbolize a great moral code -- the code of conduct and chivalry of those who guard this beloved land of culture and ancient descent. That is the animation of this medallion. For all eyes and for all time, it is an expression of the ethics of the American soldier. That I should be integrated in this way with so noble an ideal arouses a sense of pride and yet of humility which will be with me always.



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Duty, Honor, Country: Those three hallowed words reverently dictate what you ought to be, what you can be, what you will be. They are your rallying points: to build courage when courage seems to fail; to regain faith when there seems to be little cause for faith; to create hope when hope becomes forlorn.

Unhappily, I possess neither that eloquence of diction, that poetry of imagination, nor that brilliance of metaphor to tell you all that they mean.

The unbelievers will say they are but words, but a slogan, but a flamboyant phrase. Every pedant, every demagogue, every cynic, every hypocrite, every troublemaker, and I am sorry to say, some others of an entirely different character, will try to downgrade them even to the extent of mockery and ridicule.

But these are some of the things they do. They build your basic character. They mold you for your future roles as the custodians of the nation's defense. They make you strong enough to know when you are weak, and brave enough to face yourself when you are afraid. They teach you to be proud and unbending in honest failure, but humble and gentle in success; not to substitute words for actions, not to seek the path of comfort, but to face the stress and spur of difficulty and challenge; to learn to



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stand up in the storm but to have compassion on those who fall; to master yourself before you seek to master others; to have a heart that is clean, a goal that is high; to learn to laugh, yet never forget how to weep; to reach into the future yet never neglect the past; to be serious yet never to take yourself too seriously; to be modest so that you will remember the simplicity of true greatness, the open mind of true wisdom, the meekness of true strength. They give you a temper of the will, a quality of the imagination, a vigor of the emotions, a freshness of the deep springs of life, a temperamental predominance of courage over timidity, of an appetite for adventure over love of ease. They create in your heart the sense of wonder, the unfailing hope of what next, and the joy and inspiration of life. They teach you in this way to be an officer and a gentleman.

And what sort of soldiers are those you are to lead? Are they reliable? Are they brave? Are they capable of victory? Their story is known to all of you. It is the story of the American man-at-arms. My estimate of him was formed on the battlefield many, many years ago, and has never changed. I regarded him then as I regard him now -- as one of the world's noblest figures, not only as one of the finest military characters, but also as one of the most



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stainless. His name and fame are the birthright of every American citizen. In his youth and strength, his love and loyalty, he gave all that mortality can give.

He needs no eulogy from me or from any other man. He has written his own history and written it in red on his enemy's breast. But when I think of his patience under adversity, of his courage under fire, and of his modesty in victory, I am filled with an emotion of admiration I cannot put into words. He belongs to history as furnishing one of the greatest examples of successful patriotism. He belongs to posterity as the instructor of future generations in the principles of liberty and freedom. He belongs to the present, to us, by his virtues and by his achievements. In 20 campaigns, on a hundred battlefields, around a thousand campfires, I have witnessed that enduring fortitude, that patriotic self-abnegation, and that invincible determination which have carved his statue in the hearts of his people. From one end of the world to the other he has drained deep the chalice of courage.

As I listened to those songs [of the glee club], in memory's eye I could see those staggering columns of the First World War, bending under soggy packs, on many a weary march from dripping dusk to drizzling dawn, slogging ankle-deep through the mire of shell-shocked



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roads, to form grimly for the attack, blue-lipped, covered with sludge and mud, chilled by the wind and rain, driving home to their objective, and for many, to the judgment seat of God.

I do not know the dignity of their birth, but I do know the glory of their death. They died unquestioning, uncomplaining, with faith in their hearts, and on their lips the hope that we would go on to victory. Always, for them: Duty, Honor, Country; always their blood and sweat and tears, as we sought the way and the light and the truth.

And 20 years after, on the other side of the globe, again the filth of murky foxholes, the stench of ghostly trenches, the slime of dripping dugouts; those boiling suns of relentless heat, those torrential rains of devastating storms; the loneliness and utter desolation of jungle trails; the bitterness of long separation from those they loved and cherished; the deadly pestilence of tropical disease; the horror of stricken areas of war; their resolute and determined defense, their swift and sure attack, their indomitable purpose, their complete and decisive victory -- always victory. Always through the bloody haze of their last reverberating shot, the vision of gaunt, ghastly men reverently following your password of: Duty, Honor, Country.



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The code which those words perpetuate embraces the highest moral laws and will stand the test of any ethics or philosophies ever promulgated for the uplift of mankind. Its requirements are for the things that are right, and its restraints are from the things that are wrong.

The soldier, above all other men, is required to practice the greatest act of religious training -- sacrifice.

In battle and in the face of danger and death, he discloses those divine attributes which his Maker gave when he created man in his own image. No physical courage and no brute instinct can take the place of the Divine help which alone can sustain him.

However horrible the incidents of war may be, the soldier who is called upon to offer and to give his life for his country is the noblest development of mankind.

You now face a new world -- a world of change. The thrust into outer space of the satellite, spheres, and missiles mark the beginning of another epoch in the long story of mankind. In the five or more billions of years the scientists tell us it has taken to form the earth, in the three or more billion years of development of the human race, there has never been a more abrupt or staggering evolution. We deal now not with things of this world alone, but with the illimitable distances and as yet



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unfathomed mysteries of the universe. We are reaching out for a new and boundless frontier.

We speak in strange terms: of harnessing the cosmic energy; of making winds and tides work for us; of creating unheard of synthetic materials to supplement or even replace our old standard basics; to purify sea water for our drink; of mining ocean floors for new fields of wealth and food; of disease preventatives to expand life into the hundreds of years; of controlling the weather for a more equitable distribution of heat and cold, of rain and shine; of space ships to the moon; of the primary target in war, no longer limited to the armed forces of an enemy, but instead to include his civil populations; of ultimate conflict between a united human race and the sinister forces of some other planetary galaxy; of such dreams and fantasies as to make life the most exciting of all time.

And through all this welter of change and development, your mission remains fixed, determined, inviolable: it is to win our wars.

Everything else in your professional career is but corollary to this vital dedication. All other public purposes, all other public projects, all other public needs, great or small, will find others for their accomplishment. But you are the ones who are trained to fight. Yours is the



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profession of arms, the will to win, the sure knowledge that in war there is no substitute for victory; that if you lose, the nation will be destroyed; that the very obsession of your public service must be: Duty, Honor, Country.

Others will debate the controversial issues, national and international, which divide men's minds; but serene, calm, aloof, you stand as the Nation's war-guardian, as its lifeguard from the raging tides of international conflict, as its gladiator in the arena of battle. For a century and a half you have defended, guarded, and protected its hallowed traditions of liberty and freedom, of right and justice.

Let civilian voices argue the merits or demerits of our processes of government; whether our strength is being sapped by deficit financing, indulged in too long, by federal paternalism grown too mighty, by power groups grown too arrogant, by politics grown too corrupt, by crime grown too rampant, by morals grown too low, by taxes grown too high, by extremists grown too violent; whether our personal liberties are as thorough and complete as they should be. These great national problems are not for your professional participation or military solution. Your guidepost stands out like a ten-fold beacon in the night: Duty, Honor, Country.



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You are the leaven which binds together the entire fabric of our national system of defense. From your ranks come the great captains who hold the nation's destiny in their hands the moment the war tocsin sounds. The Long Gray Line has never failed us. Were you to do so, a million ghosts in olive drab, in brown khaki, in blue and gray, would rise from their white crosses thundering those magic words: Duty, Honor, Country.

This does not mean that you are war mongers.

On the contrary, the soldier, above all other people, prays for peace, for he must suffer and bear the deepest wounds and scars of war.

But always in our ears ring the ominous words of Plato, that wisest of all philosophers: "Only the dead have seen the end of war."

The shadows are lengthening for me. The twilight is here. My days of old have vanished, tone and tint. They have gone glimmering through the dreams of things that were. Their memory is one of wondrous beauty, watered by tears, and coaxed and caressed by the smiles of yesterday. I listen vainly, but with thirsty ears, for the witching melody of faint bugles blowing reveille, of far drums beating the long roll. In my dreams I hear again the



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*crash of guns, the rattle of musketry, the strange,
mournful mutter of the battlefield.*

*But in the evening of my memory, always I come back
to West Point.*

*Always there echoes and re-echoes: Duty, Honor,
Country.*

*Today marks my final roll call with you, but I want you
to know that when I cross the river my last conscious
thoughts will be of The Corps, and The Corps, and The
Corps.*

I bid you farewell.



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APPENDIX

DATES OF RANK OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

- ★ First Lieutenant, United States Army: June 11, 1903
- ★ Second Lieutenant, United States Army: April 23, 1904
- ★ Captain, United States Army: February 27, 1911
- ★ Major, United States Army: December 11, 1915
- ★ Colonel, National Army: August 5, 1917
- ★ Brigadier General, National Army: June 26, 1918
- ★ Brigadier General rank made permanent in the Regular Army: January 20, 1920
- ★ Major General, Regular Army: January 17, 1925
- ★ General for temporary service as Army Chief of Staff: November 21, 1930
- ★ Reverted to permanent rank of Major General, Regular Army: October 1, 1935
- ★ Retired in grade as a General on Regular Army rolls: December 31, 1937
- ★ Recalled to active service as a Major General in the Regular Army: July 26, 1941
- ★ Lieutenant General in the Army of the United States: July 27, 1941
- ★ General, Army of the United States: December 18, 1941
- ★ General of the Army, Army of the United States: December 18, 1944
- ★ General of the Army rank made permanent in the Regular Army: March 23, 1946



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WARDS AND DECORATIONS OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- ★ The Congressional Medal of Honor
- ★ Distinguished Service Cross (USA) with one oak leaf cluster
- ★ Distinguished Service Medal (Army)
- ★ Navy Distinguished Service Medal
- ★ Distinguished Flying Cross (USA)
- ★ Silver Star with one silver oak leaf cluster
- ★ Bronze Star Medal with Valor device
- ★ Purple Heart with one oak leaf cluster
- ★ Presidential Unit Citation (USA) with 1 silver and 1 bronze oak leaf cluster
- ★ Air Medal
- ★ Mexican Service Medal
- ★ World War I Victory Medal with five battle clasps
- ★ Army of Occupation of Germany Medal
- ★ American Defense Service Medal with “Foreign Service” clasp
- ★ Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with two silver service stars and arrowhead device
- ★ World War II Victory Medal
- ★ Army of Occupation Medal with “Japan” clasp
- ★ National Defense Service Medal
- ★ Korean Service Medal with three bronze service stars and arrowhead device



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- ★ United Nations Service Medal
- ★ United States Aviator Badge
- ★ Combat Infantryman Badge
- ★ Army General Staff Identification Badge
- ★ Fourteen Overseas Service Bars
- ★ Weapons Qualification Badge with Rifle and Pistol bars

FOREIGN AWARDS

- ★ Knight Grand Cross of the Military Division of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath
- ★ French Légion d'honneur
- ★ French Croix de Guerre
- ★ French Medaille Militaire
- ★ Australian Pacific Star
- ★ Philippine Medal of Valor
- ★ Philippine Distinguished Service Star
- ★ Philippine Legion of Honor, Degree of Chief Commander
- ★ Philippine Defense Medal with one service star
- ★ Philippine Liberation Medal with four service stars
- ★ Presidential Unit Citation (Philippines)
- ★ Philippine Independence Medal
- ★ Order of the Belgium Crown
- ★ Belgian Croix de Guerre
- ★ Belgian Order of the Cross
- ★ Czechoslovakian Order of the White Lion



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- ★ Polish Virtuti Militari
- ★ Polish Grand Cross of Polonia Restituta
- ★ Grand Cross Netherlands Order of Orange-Nassau
- ★ Yugoslavian Order of the White Eagle
- ★ Japanese Order of the Rising Sun
- ★ Presidential Unit Citation (Korea)
- ★ Korean War Service Medal
- ★ Korean Grand Cross of the Order of Military Valour and Merit
- ★ Italian Grand Cross of the Military Order
- ★ Italian War Cross
- ★ Cuban Grand Cross of Military Merit
- ★ Ecuadorian Grand Cross Order of Abdon Calderon
- ★ Chinese Cordon of Pau Ting
- ★ Greek Medal of Honor
- ★ Guatemalan Cross of Military Merit
- ★ Hungarian Grand Cross of Military Merit
- ★ Order of Mexican Military Merit
- ★ Grand Cross Order of Romanian Military Merit



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